

LABOR TO FORM
GOVERNMENT IN
GREAT BRITAINStanley Baldwin Decides to
Resign After Meeting With
Conservative LeadersVICTORS NOT TO LOSE
FRUITS OF VICTORYLiberal Attitude Remains an
Unknown Quantity—Labor
to Avoid New Election

LONDON (AP)—In conference with his colleagues of the Cabinet June 3, Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain and head of the Conservative Government, which has ruled the nation since October, 1924, decided to tender the resignation of his ministry to the King.

His action, caused by the defeat of the Conservative Party in the general elections, Thursday, is in agreement with constitutional usage and with the advice of powerful Conservative leaders and most of the Conservative press.

Thus for the second time within five years the Labor Party, which 20 years ago held not a single seat in the House of Commons, will come to power. It will rule as the strongest party in the House and not as a stable majority government. Labor held only 257 seats out of 385 necessary for a majority after the general election.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Labor's prospects of taking over the helm of state have brightened over the week-end. Ramsay MacDonald's statement that he will use "every ounce of influence" to avoid another election for two years is regarded as an invitation to the Liberals to co-operate with Labor in forming a government.

The Times today says semi-officially: "Labor will form the next Government by virtue of the largest following in the House of Commons." It adds: "What does matter, is that there should be no shadow of an excuse for the suspicion that maneuvers are about to rob Labor of the fruits of victory."

This reading of the present complicated post-election situation, in which no one party has a working majority, finds an echo in the chief Liberal organs, though neither Stanley Baldwin nor David Lloyd George are as yet committed. The Manchester Guardian, for example, says: "If there is not to be another election within that time, it is perfectly certain."

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Reich Nationalists
Make Vague Threat
of an UprisingMunich Demonstration
Attended by Ex-Generals and
Former Kaiser's Sons

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Big demonstrations of the Steel Helmet organization—which calls itself the League of Ex-Servicemen, although millions of men who fought in the trenches refuse to join it, while countless youths who have never been to the front are among its members—which have just been staged in Munich are being utilized by the Nationalist press to predict an uprising of this semi-military nationalistic organization against the Republic in the near future.

The annual convention of the Steel Helmet is described as a rehearsal for the "real event," which they say may take place at a not too distant future. The day will yet come, one Nationalist paper writes threateningly, when hundreds of thousands of Steel Helmet men, distributed all over Germany in 5000 local organizations, will suddenly become visible.

Yet another Nationalist organ speaks threateningly of the coming day when a decisive battle will be fought. In this connection a report is published in the Welt am Montag, a leftist political weekly of Berlin. This paper maintains it is in possession of a plan drawn up by the Steel Helmet for the occupation of Berlin. All important public buildings are marked with numbers, apparently indicating the Steel Helmet detachments which will occupy them. Many details about these buildings which might be helpful to an occupying force are given. Among the buildings thus marked are the Reichstag, the Reichsbank and the main telegraph office.

The Steel Helmet, according to speeches made at Munich by various leaders wants to "renew" German culture. It also rejects Owen Young's reparations scheme. Among those present at the Munich demonstration were several ex-generals, sons of the Kaiser and other members of former ruling families. President Von Hindenburg sent a wife with greetings, admonishing them to help the Reich's reconstruction.

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Skyline That May Become Famous to Ships of the Seven Seas



Comprehensive View of Chicago's Skyscraper District Taken From the Air and Embracing Most of the City's Famous Structures, Including the Wrigley Building, Which Can Be Seen in the Upper Left-Hand Corner on the Chicago River just opposite the Tribune Tower. At the Upper Right of the Picture, Stretching Like a Slender Finger Into Lake Michigan, is the Municipal Pier, and the Black Space at the right of the picture shows the location of the Crane Building, to be constructed over the Railroad Tracks. The Famous Wacker Drive Runs Along the Chicago River on the Side of the Greater Number of Buildings. Michigan Boulevard, the Noted Shore Front Highway, Skirts the Edge of the Skyscrapers on the Lake Front. Many New Towering Structures Are Being and Projected, and the Area of Skyscrapers is Constantly Expanding. Chicago Hopes That, With the Completion of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway and With Access to the Atlantic by Way of the St. Lawrence River, to Become an International Crossroads. When Ships of All Nations Shall Tie Up at Her Docks, Bringing Exotic Cargoes and Departing Laden With the Products of the Great Plains That Lie South and West. This Hope Was Vivified by the Recent Arrival of the Norwegian Steamship Agda via the St. Lawrence Route.

Chicago Aerial Survey Company

Hoover Dry Law Appeal Indorsed
by Leaders in Trade and IndustryMessage to the American People Asks for Fair Trial of
Prohibition—Ford, Edison, Dollar and Penney Are
Among 24 Prominent Citizens Signing Call

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, Capt. Robert Dollar, J. C. Penney and 20 other prominent Americans have just issued a "Message to the American People," in which they urge national support of President Hoover's request that prohibition shall have a fair trial. They back up unqualifiedly the President's pronouncement on law observance and quote paragraphs from his inaugural address to emphasize the need of respect for the laws.

"To every American citizen the recent messages of President Hoover are a challenge to patriotism and a call to duty," the message says.

They then quote President Hoover as follows: "Our whole system of self-government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support. The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law. For our citizens to patronize the violation of a particular law on the ground that they are opposed to it is destructive of the very basis of all that protection of life, homes and property which they rightly claim under other laws."

"These are momentous words," their message comments. "Their application is specific and personal."

It continues, again quoting the President: "A large responsibility rests directly upon our citizens. There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law-abiding

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

Sinclair Penalty
on Jury Tracing
Charge Upheld

Must Serve Six Months, Supreme Court Rules—Day and Burns Also Lose

WASHINGTON (AP)—The sentences imposed on Harry F. Sinclair, Henry Mason Day and W. Sherman Burns for having the Fall-Sinclair Teapot Dome jury shadowed, were upheld June 3 by the Supreme Court, but the 15 days' sentence on William J. Burns was dismissed.

While Mr. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, were facing trial on charges of conspiracy in connection with the leasing of the Wyoming oil field to the oil operator, the case was suddenly terminated and the jury was discharged.

Mr. Sinclair subsequently was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt; Henry Mason Day, one of his associates, received a sentence of four months; William J. Burns was ordered to serve 15 days and W. Sherman Burns, his son, was fined \$1000. It was charged that Burns' detectives had improperly scrutinized the jurors.

Mr. Sinclair is now serving a three months sentence in the District of Columbia jail for contempt of the Senate.

The Baltimore & Ohio and other eastern railroads connecting with western lines at St. Louis, won in the Supreme Court when the court ordered the appointment of a special master to determine the amount the eastern lines should receive as restitution of transfer charges paid by them on westbound freight crossing the Mississippi.

The Santa Fe, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific Railroads failed in their contest with the Interstate Commerce Commission over rates on grain from Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska to Gulf ports.

WORLD LEADERS
OF BOYS' CLUBS
MEET IN BOSTONTraining for Good Citizen-
ship Called Essential to
Curbing of Crime

Formatories rather than reformatories, through an extension of club activities into the "neglected areas of boyhood" in America, has been made a definite theme of the four-day convention of the Boys' Club Federation International opening in Boston. Over 300 representatives of 250 United States and Canadian clubs, with their 225,000 boy members, had assembled at the start of this twenty-third convention.

William E. Hall of New York, president of the Boys' Club Federation, struck what was considered a keynote in his annual message. Quoting President Hoover as to the necessity of eliminating crime, Mr. Hall said:

"It is of striking significance that recently the reports of all commissions and committees called together to investigate ways and means of curbing crime have all with one accord reported that the fundamental cause of crime was the unsupervised spare time activities of youth, especially boys."

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Germany Pledges Action to Adjust
Belgian Claims for War-Time MarksDispute Over Redemption Halts Completion of Experts' Work
on Reparations—Gilbert to Lose 'Job' of Agent-General
for Payments If Nations Adopt Report

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Utilizing the good offices of the French Ambassador at Berlin, the German Government has transmitted to the Belgian Government the following proposal in order to lift Belgium's claims concerning German marks from an impasse: A protocol shall be signed immediately embodying an agreement to appoint representatives who would begin negotiations at once and giving a guarantee that a solution will be found before the Young plan of reparations goes into effect Sept. 1.

PARIS (AP)—With the important problem of German marks in Belgium shortly to reach the stage of active negotiations, the last question standing in the way of complete accord on reparations seemed headed for solution.

Europe Declares U. S. Tariff Rise
Detrimental to Economic RecoveryPaying of War Debts, It Is Claimed, Will Be Made
More Difficult in Consequence—Peace Advocates
Also Raise Their Voices in Protest

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A strong feeling of regret is manifest not only in industrial but also in peace circles at the decision of the United States Congress to raise its tariff, already one of the highest in the world. It is pointed out that Europe's task of paying its war debts will be made even more difficult if the higher duties have the effect apparently desired, namely, to keep out foreign manufactured goods from the American market.

Free traders, however, believe that the worst sufferers will be the consumers of the United States itself. In this connection it is recalled that the memorandum presented to the Geneva Economic Conference in 1927 by T. W. Page, member of the United States tariff commission, used the following words: "A century of protection has not made the United States self-supporting in sugar." Mr. Page, who cited figures showing that whereas 211,627 pocket-knives were imported from 1913 to 1914 with a duty averaging 96.8 per cent, in 1924, the duty having been raised so that the average rate came to 173.6 per cent, there were imported of the same class of knives 52,550. In other words, "the high duty had been nearly doubled

but the imports had increased fourfold."

The official summary of the League of Nations economic consultation committee annual report, just issued, emphasizes the fact that the tariff measures adopted by the big producing states "exercise a far greater influence on the average level of world tariffs than any protection established by smaller states, and that more uncertainty regarding the intentions of countries like the United States and Great Britain which dominate international production and trade was likely to retard tariff reductions by other states."

The summary adds that the Old

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Jugoslav Church
Complains to StateRecent Bill Greatly Reduces
Powers of Holy Synod in
Various Matters

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—A serious conflict has broken out between the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church and the Minister of Justice and Religion. The Minister recently brought before the Supreme Legislative Council a bill dealing with the Serbian Orthodox Church, which the church considers diminishes its rights. According to this system, religious autonomy is retained, but is limited by the axiom that the state is above all.

Although freedom in religion is retained the State's legislative powers are now placed above that of the church. The taxes and charges which the church can levy in order to secure the wherewithal to carry on its work are reduced to the lowest possible level and placed under the control of the State in order that the people should not be taxed twice—once by the State and once by the church. The autonomous settlement of internal religious questions is retained but the educational functions are removed from the church and only religious instruction left. This bill has produced great dissatisfaction in Orthodox circles and the Holy Synod has submitted a memorandum by the president of the council, stating that it cannot agree to the proposals and asking that a new law be drafted in agreement with the Holy Synod.

Turkey Forbids Use
of Arabic Characters

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

JERUSALEM
LATINIZATION OF Turkey has proceeded so far as to bar from June 1 telegrams in Arabic characters, according to an official notice here.

This ruling tends to remove further from the Turkish orbit the Arabic-speaking countries, formerly part of the Ottoman empire.

SPEAKERS NAMED
FOR THE BOARD
OF LECTURESHIPList Announced by the
Christian Science Directors
Contains Three Additions

The Christian Science Board of Directors today named the following persons members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the ensuing year:

Frank Bell, C. S. B., 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Miss Lucia C. Conlon, C. S. B., 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., 229 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Hendrik Jan de Lange, C. S. B., 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Box 155, Centerville, Mass.

John J. Flinn, C. S. B., 1589 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Miss Margaret Murray Glenn, C. S. B., 512 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., 2140 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, O.

Salem Andrew Hart, C. S. B., 1311 Union Mortgage Building, Cleveland, O.

Prof. Hermann S. Herling, 279 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., 505 West Adams Street, Clinton, Ill.

Charles E. Jarvis, C. S. B., P. O. Box 67, Station C, Los Angeles, Calif.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., 2145 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., 7 Chatham Street, Brookline, Mass.

John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., 87 Colchester Street, Brookline, Mass.

William W. Porter, C. S. B., 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Cyrus S. Rogers, C. S. B., 164 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., 164 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., 501 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

John Ellis Sedman, C. S. B., 9 Washington Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., 409 Vista Avenue, Portland, Ore.

John M. Tutt, C. S. B., 1206 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., 416 Citizens Savings Bank Building, Pasadena, Calif.

Three new members have been appointed to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, M. A., L. B., C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., was

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., was born in Mount Pleasant, Ia. Removing to Chicago with his parents, he was educated in the Chicago public schools. He went from school into the business world, later becoming identified with financial interests in Chicago and New York.

The Hon. William W. Davis, C. S. B., was born in Cambridge, Mass., and attended its public schools. Since then he has been in business in Boston and in Cambridge. He has served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Senate, and Governor's Council, and was a Presidential Elector in 1924. Mr. Davis was admitted to membership in Second Church, Cambridge, in 1925, as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Mrs. E. J. Norwood, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass., was born in Brookline, Mass., and attended its public schools. She was admitted to membership in Second Church, Cambridge, in 1925, as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

In 1904, Mr. Cook gave up commercial pursuits to devote his life to the practice of Christian Science, and has since been engaged continuously in that work. In 1910 he was graduated from a Normal Class of the Massachusetts Metropolitan College, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Mrs. E. J. Norwood, C. S. B., was born in Roxbury, Mass. Her father, Isaac Paul Gragg, served throughout the Civil War and was given the rank of captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services. Her mother, Mrs. E. J. Gragg, C. S. B., was one of 12 students of Mrs. Eddy, chosen by her to form The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Eddy also appointed Mrs. Gragg as the first woman Reader in The Mother Church, where she read for over seven years.

Mrs. Norwood was educated at the Girls' Latin School of Boston and at private schools. She took primary instruction in Christian Science of her mother in 1904 and was a member of the Normal Class of the Board of Education of the Massachusetts Metropolitan College in 1922, receiving a certificate as a teacher of Christian Science. Since June, 1926, Mrs. Norwood has been Superintendent of The Mother Church Sunday School. Mrs. Norwood has practiced Christian Science healing in Boston and vicinity for 14 years.

The retiring President addressed the meeting as follows:

Dear Fellow-Members:

Since our last Annual Meeting we have all had opportunities, through our concentrated studies of the Bible and our Leader's writings, to gain a greater understanding of divine

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

NEW READERS
NAMED FOR THE
MOTHER CHURCHGeorge Shaw Cook and Mrs.
Elisabeth F. Norwood
Are SelectedHON. WILLIAM W. DAVIS
MADE NEW PRESIDENTMessages Rededicate Loyalty
and Reports All Reveal
Progress

Expressions of loyalty—rich with gratitude for the health-bringing, peace-bestowing ministrations of Christian Science; strong in assurance of the ever-increasing activity of the Cause, and emphatic in the affirmation of man's dominion available through the operation of divine Law as revealed in Christian Science—characterized the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, held today in the church edifice.

Reports of officers showed the progress of the Christian Science movement throughout the world, while unity of thought, voicing devotion to the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and loyal support of the institutions she established, was prevalent in the messages from branch churches.

There were in the neighborhood of 6000 Christian Scientists present at the meeting—a gathering which overflowed the main auditorium in the extension and necessitated the use of the original church, where applications had been provided to make the proceedings audible.

The meeting was opened with the singing of Hymn No. 178, "Communion Hymn," the words of which were written by Mrs. Eddy. The president, Dr. Frank C. Colby, C. S. B., then read from the Bible and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the following selections:

Bible—Ps. 1: 1-3; Ps. 37: 23-31; Ps. 78: 1-5, 7; Heb. 8: 10.

Science and Health—107: 1-3; 172: 12-17; 183: 16-29; 389: 32-1; 472: 5; 232: 32.

Silent prayer followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer in which the congregation joined. The meeting was then immediately followed by the reading and singing of Luther's famous hymn, "Ein feste Burg," No. 249 in the Christian Science Hymnal, was sung.

Officers Announced

Officers of The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President, Hon. William W. Davis, C. S. B., of Cambridge, Mass.

Clerk—E. W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Edward L. Ripley, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

First Reader—George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill.

Second Reader, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

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NEGRO SCHOOL, BEGUN WITH \$7, WORTH \$40,000

Progress of Manual Training Institution Described at Fete for Founder

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK—From a nucleus of \$7 in 1904 to an institution which earned during the last year \$24,170, and from an acre of land with a schoolroom 15 by 20 feet for 15 pupils to a school which today has 300 students, 12 teachers and a property valuation of \$40,000, was the story of "an investment in colored manhood" told at a dinner given here at the Town Hall Club by the board of trustees of the Street Manual Training School of Minter, Ala. The dinner was in honor of Emmanuel M. Brown, founder and principal of the school. Other speakers were the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the New York Community Church, who presided, and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, of Brookline, Mass.

"I have known this educator for more than 20 years," Dr. Holmes said. "I have visited his school in Alabama and have seen for myself the work that he is doing for the Negro boys and girls of his neighborhood. His work from the beginning has faced two serious obstacles—feeling on the part of the white people of his community that education for colored people spoiled them as laborers, and dense ignorance on the part of the Negroes, who received enlightenment and could see no reason for performing their tasks more intelligently."

"Gradually Mr. Brown broke down the resistance. He taught his pupils how to care for the little they had and impressed upon them the necessity for cleanliness. He believes that his race ought to stay on the land where they are born and work out their destiny there. He has implicit faith in the younger generation, and it is to the youth that he makes his plea for progress."

Telling of the way in which his community has gradually come to foster his idea, Mr. Brown said that one of his treasured possessions was a letter from Martin L. Calhoun, of Selma, Ala., whose grandfather in the days of slavery was the owner of Mr. Brown's father and mother. This letter declared that "Principal Brown has earned and deserved the confidence of both white and colored people in this community."

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Labor Party to Form New Cabinet, According to Semi-Official Report

(Continued from Page 1)

tain that there must be a close un-
derstanding of some kind between
two of the three parties.
"Although one cannot absolutely
exclude other possibilities, the nat-
ural assumption is that, as in 1923,
those two parties will be the Labor
and the Liberal parties. They have,
according to their published pro-
grams, far more in common than
any of the other two parties, and
could, if they had the mind to, easily
maintain the Government in power
for more than two years. That is
what ought to happen. It ought to be
possible to give the country at least
four years of good progressive gov-
ernment."

The Daily News, also representing
Mr. Lloyd George's party is equally
definite. "We may be pretty sure,"
it says, "that Labor will form a gov-
ernment." The Daily News goes on to
indicate Mr. Lloyd George's condition
for his support to this arrangement.
The introduction of some form of pro-
portional representation, so as to en-
able the Liberals, after the next elec-
tion, to carry as much weight in
Parliament as in the country where
they secured 5,000,000 votes against
the other parties' 5,000,000 each.

Referring to this condition, the
Daily News says: "That it will be an
issue in the new Parliament is al-
most a foregone conclusion. It may,
indeed, be the deciding factor in the
new parliamentary situation."

The Conservatives are divided. The
Daily Express urges Mr. Baldwin to
resign without waiting to be defeated
in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd
George, this journal says, has de-
cided that the Liberals should not
support the second largest party—
the Conservatives. "To pay the pen-
alty of defeat as promptly and
cheerfully as possible is the only
course that will enable the Conserva-
tives to get again in touch, both
with realities and popular senti-
ment."

The Daily Telegraph, representing
the other branch of Conservative
opinion, which The Christian Science
Monitor representative understands
also finds expression in the Cabinet,
claims, on the other hand, that Mr.
Baldwin's proper course is to meet
Parliament as Prime Minister with a
reconstructed Cabinet, prepared to
carry out a moderate program of re-
form, thereby throwing upon the
Liberals the onus of allowing Labor
to come in.

In this connection John Hartman
Morgan, professor of constitutional
law at the University of London,
points out that so long as Mr. Bal-
dwin remains Prime Minister he holds
a weapon which he can use decisively
to prevent his being compelled to
resign for the time being—a weapon
however which passes into Mr. Mac-
donald's hands if Labor is allowed
to come in.

This weapon is the power pos-
sessed by the Prime Minister of the
day and no one else to dissolve Par-
liament, and thus call another gen-
eral election, which nobody wants.
Mr. Morgan quotes William Ewart
Gladstone for the view that there is
always in the British Parliament "a
large element who care for nothing
except to avoid dissolution."

Mr. Morgan continues in the Sun-
day Times: "As it was in 1923, so it
is now. In that year a little group
of Peellites (Sir Robert Peel's fol-
lowers) were pleased to offer Lord
Derby what they called 'independent
support.' Lord Derby's reply was
'your offer reminds me of the defini-
tion of an independent member of
Parliament as a member that would
not be dependent upon.' And the fate
of the Peellites is well known. In the
words of Disraeli, 'They were always
putting themselves up to auction and
buying themselves in.' Their eventual
disappearance by absorption into one
or other of the two great parties
was only a matter of time."

Labor, in these circumstances, is
making only two alternative plans.
Its national and party executives
meet on June 5 either to draft the
King's speech for the Labor Govern-
ment, or else to prepare a "no con-
fidence" motion upon any King's
speech which Mr. Baldwin may pre-
sent.

Italy Sees Anglo-Italian
Relations as Being Unchanged

ROME—The results of the British
general election aroused keenest in-

terest in Italy, and there is hardly a
journal that has not attempted to ex-
amine the new political situation
after the victory of the Laborites.
What interests most Italians is the
effect which the eventual advent of
the Labor Party to power will have
upon Anglo-Italian relations. All the
newspapers agree that these rela-
tions will remain equally cordial with
a Labor Government as they were
under a Unionist administration, for
it is Great Britain's interest to follow
the traditional policy of friendship
toward Italy.

Readers of Fascist newspapers
have been reminded that when Mr.
Macdonald was in power the cessation
of Jubiland was made over to Italy,
and that, moreover, Italy's right over
the Dodecanese was finally recog-
nized. There is general gratification
at the defeat of the Communists, as
well as the little gain made by Mr.
Lloyd George, whom the Fascists
persist in regarding as the opponent
of their Government. While Italy
would have welcomed with the great-
est pleasure the victory of the
Conservatives, there are no signs of
perplexity at the possible change of
government, and Fascist Italy is
anxious to see how the Labor Gov-
ernment will solve the social prob-
lems of England.

Central Europe Satisfied

VIENNA—Central Europe, which
followed the British election cam-
paign closely during the past month,
appears very satisfied at the pros-
pects of a change of government, es-
pecially if the Labor Party can es-
tablish itself permanently. This view
applies to the press generally and is
explained by the fact that the for-
eign policy of the Conservatives has
not been popular while it is expected
that Labor's will be. The Neue Freie
Presse, a Liberal organ, well ex-
presses the viewpoint here: "Eng-
land's foreign policy will be peace-
ful and disarmament will meet with
the support of the Labor Party. Ram-
say MacDonald was the creator of the
London Pact, which produced Locarno.
Although the Labor victory may be
disappointing to the bourgeoisie, yet
from the world viewpoint, this is the
beginning of new endeavors for
international reconciliation."

Hungary Welcomes Labor

BUDAPEST—Hungary, which
judges all foreign policies from the
viewpoint of the revision of the
present frontier in Hungary, wel-
comes the Labor Party to power.
The Hungarian press has revision as a
plank in its program, though the Pest
Lloyd wonders whether it is pos-
sible to establish a permanent gov-
ernment under present conditions.

Three Momentous Events

BERLIN—The outcome of the
British elections, together with the
agreements reached on reparations in
Paris and the possibility of the early
evacuation of the Rhineland open
a new vista for a European under-
standing, it is held here. The com-
ing together of these three events,
it is said, offers a rare chance to
strengthen the peace of Europe. The
attitude of the British voters, fur-
thermore the Germans believe, also
indicates a majority of the English
people favor the speedy reduction of
armaments. Thus the outcome of
the British elections is viewed here
with satisfaction.

Another Woman Elected to British Parliament



MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE

Another British Woman Elected to Parliament

Miss Rathbone Is Choice of
English Combined Univer-
sities as Independent

LONDON (P)—Miss Eleanor Rath-
bone, noted figure in the woman's
movement, was elected to Parliament
as an Independent, being one of the
two successful candidates for seats
in the English combined universities.
Her election brought the number
of women members of the new Par-
liament up to 14.

Miss Rathbone is president of the
National Union for Equal Citizen-
ship. She was elected as the first
woman member of the Liverpool
City Council in 1909 and was re-
sponsible for organizing the work
of the soldiers' and sailors' families
in Liverpool throughout the war.

LIONS CONVENTION SOUGHT FOR BOSTON

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Submitting
his annual report at the thirty-third
district convention of New England
Lions during the opening session of
the two-day business meeting at the
New Ocean House, Kenneth H. Dam-
ren of Boston, district governor,
urged a drive to bring the interna-
tional convention of Lions to Boston
in 1930. More than 250 Lions were
registered.

FIRST MEXICAN BISHOP RETURNS FROM EXILE

MEXICO CITY (P)—Bishop Fran-
cisco Urrutia Y. Saenz of Cuernavaca
has arrived here and notified the
Government of his presence.

He is the first high ranking pre-
late of the Catholic Church to re-
turn to Mexico since the possibility
of solution of the religious contro-
versy became known. Several others
are expected shortly from the United
States and Cuba where they have
been living.

France Sees British Viewpoint as Greatly Affecting Europe

Apprehension Is Felt in Certain Circles That Labor's Foreign
Policy May Not Be So Friendly to the French
as Was the Conservatives

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—The success of the British
Labor Party at the polls, though
only relative, is a European event.
The importance of the British elec-
tions far transcends Great Britain.
The prospective change of govern-
ment greatly affects the Continent
and may considerably influence the
direction of foreign affairs.
For this reason France, Germany
and other countries have taken ex-
ceptional interest in British politics.
The appeal to the people seems to
have caused more stir abroad than
at home. For whatever be the domi-
nant domestic issues, it is clearly
realized on the Continent that Euro-
pean diplomacy must be tremen-
dously affected by the British view.

The French have certainly had no
reason to complain of Sir Austen
Chamberlain, who has rendered their
memorable services. Indeed, the chief
criticism of him is that he was ex-
cessively Francophile and favored
France in international discussions
at the expense of other nations. If,
therefore, he yields his place, as
appears certain, to the Labor nom-
inee, there will be genuine regret in
France. Even those Nationalists who
dislike the Locarno Pact are sorry
that its author disappears from the
European stage.

BELGIAN AMERICANS HONOR THEIR HEROES

BRUSSELS—Many members of the
American colony in Belgium, and
Antwerp gathered at Waergem in
Flanders where they held memorial
services for the 367 American
soldiers who fell in the Great War.
The American cemetery is beautifully
kept up by the American Overseas
Memorial Day Association, the head-
quarters of which are in Paris.

The procession formed in the great
square at Waergem where the
Burgomaster welcomed Hugh Gibson,
United States Ambassador, and a
delegation representing the national
minister of defense. School children
formed the American escort. The
ceremony was touching in its
simplicity.

Some Apprehension Felt
Their regret, however, is caused
chiefly by the apprehension of the
attitude of the Labor Party. By con-
trast with Sir Austen, men like Philip
Snowden seem fiercely Francophile
and although Mr. MacDonald has
taken some pains to explain that he
is entirely friendly to France and
merely wishes to reach a better un-
derstanding on realist rather than
on sentimental grounds, there is still
a nagging in conservative French
quarters.

Reassurances have been published
in the principal French papers but
there is a persistent feeling which
finds expression that British Labor
is sympathetic toward Germany and
inclined to be adversary of France.
This complete misconception is re-
futed by the French Radicals and
Socialists. They hail the return of
Mr. MacDonald as a decisive event
in the history of European re-establish-
ment. They will welcome his demand
for the withdrawal of foreign troops
from the Rhineland, for large sec-
tions of the French people are per-
suaded that it is futile and mischiev-
ous to employ military coercion over
a great nation 10 years after the
war. They don't ask that the British
Foreign Minister should be "obsequi-
ous" toward France.

Equitable European Settlement
They are anxious for equitable
European settlements and would
have narrow nationalism abandoned
for larger friendships. They believe
in some measure of disarmament.
They would have forward the policy
adopted at the League of Nations
and are tired of marking time at
Geneva.

High hopes are therefore placed
on the advent of Mr. MacDonald in
many quarters, and it is declared
that his victory is a victory of de-
mocracy over imperialism. It is
thought that Europe will again be
wisely directed. It is expected that
courage will replace timidity and au-
thority dismiss subservency.
But in one respect there may be

COLLEGE CLUB BACKS ORIENTAL TOUR OF STUDY

Pomona Students Aim to
Break Down Narrow
Prejudices

(Continued from Page 1)

CLAREMONT, Calif.—"The Orient-
al Study Expedition from Pomona
College," composed of 10 young men
who will stay a year in China and
Japan on an educational tour, has
been established by the Pomona
College Cosmopolitan Club, and suf-
ficient financial support has been
assured to make the expedition pos-
sible.

The 10 students expect to leave
Los Angeles on Sept. 7. The purpose
of the tour is educational and is
founded on the determination of the
group to put into practice the prin-
ciples of brotherhood and interna-
tional good will.

As stated by the group, their pur-
pose is "to bring the students of the
United States into closer social and
intellectual relationships, to foster
and join the world-wide movement
to replace ignorant narrow provin-
cialism with that accurate knowl-
edge and broad-minded understand-
ing of other countries typical of the
internationally minded man and of
cosmopolitan friendships."

The method will be "to live, learn
and disseminate oriental life and
religion, to interpret American cul-
ture through example; to attempt to
bridge the gap of misunderstanding
through willful understanding and
participation."

The 10 Pomona College students
will be varied in their interests and
superior in their scholarship and
character, each specializing in the
line of study which he has under-
taken at Pomona College.

Mexican Seizures of Farm Land Put at 900,000 Acres

Ambassador Morrow's Figures
Show Property of Americans
Taken Is Worth \$11,000,000

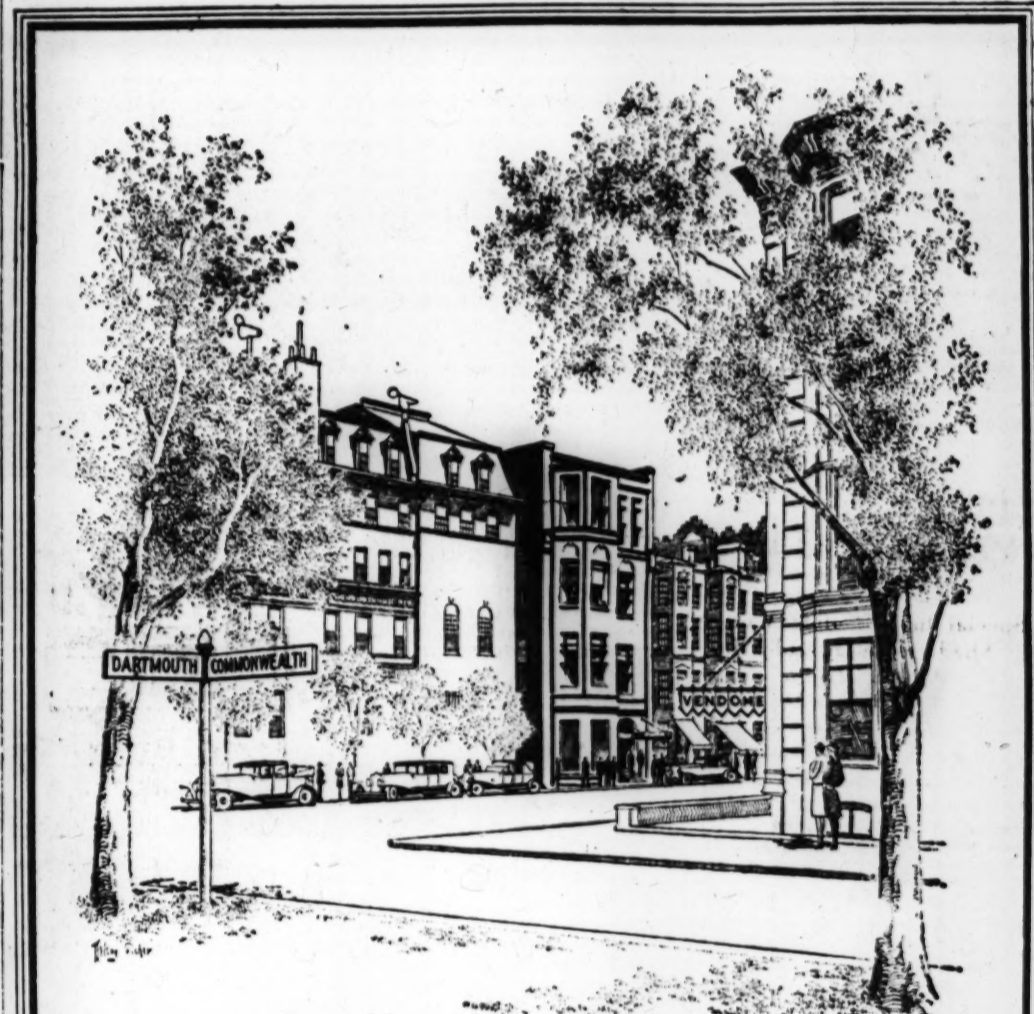
(Continued from Page 1)

MEXICO CITY—Figures obtained
through Ambassador Morrow's re-
cent conferences with President
Portes Gil on the agrarian question
reveal that more than 900,000 acres
owned by Americans have been ex-
propriated under the land law.

This property is valued at about
\$22,000,000 pesos, or \$11,000,000.
There are on record 124 seizures
of American property during a pe-
riod of 14 years and of these only
seven have been settled to the satis-
faction of the owners of the land.

Forty of these expropriations have
been recorded during the last two
years. The cost to the Mexican Gov-
ernment of complying with its agrar-
ian pledges, which constitute the
kernel of the program for emanci-
pation of the poorer classes, is re-
liably estimated at 1,000,000,000 pesos.
To meet this cost under the law
of 1920, agrarian bonds to a value
of 50,000,000 pesos have been issued.
Approximately 1,000,000 pesos have
been spent for redemption of these
bonds and for payment of interest
on them. By the last quotation these
bonds were worth 12 1/2 per cent of
their face value.

Of the expropriated property a
reliable general report just brought
up to date shows that 20,000 acres of
arable land is included in that taken.
Sympathy within the Government
for the agrarian program plays as
important a part in the general prob-
lem as does pressure brought to bear
by foreign nations in an effort to
secure payment for property taken
and to prevent illegal application of
a law that it is admitted in their
protests is sound in theory.



Announcing a new branch office

—conveniently located in the
heart of the Back Bay district,
at 283 Dartmouth Street, near
the corner of Commonwealth
Avenue, and but a few steps from
Copley Square.

Individuals and business firms in
this vicinity are invited to make
use of our facilities and enjoy the
neighborly spirit of this office.

It is under the direction of
MR. FREDERICK C. HEYL
Assistant Cashier
who would welcome an opportunity
to serve you.

The
ATLANTIC
NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON

The Oldest Commercial Bank in Boston



Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON

Jordan's
first in fashion and value

as members of the Cotton
Exchange of fashion... we advise

"buy cotton"

it's the soundest investment in fashion you
can make for months! And right this week
when our entire store is promoting cottons
some lively issues have taken a drop in
price, enabling you to get in on this cot-
ton boom and double your fashion!

there's no doubt about cotton!

every fashionist in the country endorses it
... every smart woman wears it... and
Jordan's recommends it!

we offer to our clients these tissues that
are guaranteed and certified by fashion

plume chiffon 69c yd
dimities 35c
voiles 39c
batiste 39c
printed pique 69c
plain pique 89c
printed tricotine 59c
printed suitings 49c

Tuesday, Wednesday
at 11:30 A. M.
at 3:00 P. M.
a member of the

Cotton Textile Institute will be in
the department to advise you about
your investments.



PUBLIC AFFAIRS INSTITUTE WILL SCRUTINIZE LAW

University of Virginia Dean Hopes to Have Members of Hoover Board Present

WASHINGTON—Social problems of the United States will have an important place in the discussions of the Third Institute of Public Affairs to be held at the University of Virginia, Aug. 4 to 17. It is announced by Charles G. Maphis, dean, in making public the program.

Law enforcement, the country church, the country life of the Nation, the economic and industrial development of the South, Latin-American relations, problem in temporary politics and the press in public affairs are some of the subjects to be discussed.

Dr. Raymond Moley, professor of public law in Columbia University will lead the round table on law enforcement. Dean Maphis hopes that one or more of the associates on the President's commission may appear before the round table.

Social life among the rural sections will be considered in two of the round tables, the group discussion on the country life of the Nation being led by Dr. E. C. Branson, head of the department of rural sociology and economics in the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Henry M. McLaughlin of the Country Church department of the Presbyterian Church conducting the round table on the task of the country church.

Democracy as operative in America is the subject of a round table under Dr. Thomas M. Reed of the University of Michigan. Major Leroy Hodges will lead the round table on the economic and industrial development of the South. Major Hodges is managing director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

One round table, one forum discussion and one evening lecture will be devoted to "Our Latin-American Relations." Dr. Clarence H. Harbin, professor of Latin-American history and economics in Harvard University, will be the leader. Among those who have accepted invitations to participate in the discussions are Dr. Richard Alfaro, Minister from Panama; Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister from Nicaragua, and Miss Heloise Brainerd of the Pan-American Union.

Dr. Victor Rosewater will again lead the round table on the press in public affairs. The round table on the problems of contemporary politics will be conducted by Dr. William Starr Myers of Princeton University.

Helen Keller Asks Women to End War

Special Duty of College Woman, She Declares at Radcliffe Alumnae Dinner

That work for peace and against war is the great responsibility of college women was the tenor of a speech given by Miss Helen Keller, Radcliffe '04, at the alumnae dinner held at the Statler Hotel as part of the Radcliffe semicentennial celebration.

"I have never attached great value to academic fame," she said, "and I am not much interested in whether or not people praise Radcliffe's scholarship. What I care about is that every thought, every work, every act should be vital with the will to serve mankind. Service from one to all and to all is not a sentiment; it is an economic necessity.

"Is it not the inextinguishable responsibility of womanhood to work for peace? Is peace not the consummation towards which all true progress strives? Is the hope of peace on earth and good will among men a dream of dreamers? One brought to the world two thousand years ago a message that it might become a reality."

HOOVER BACKS MOVE TO AID NOTED HOME

RICHMOND, Va.—President Hoover has officially endorsed the movement for the restoration and preservation of Kenmore, home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming, of Fredericksburg, Va., president of the Kenmore Association. The letter says:

"Kenmore, like Mount Vernon, should become another national shrine of the gracious domestic life of the many-sided George Washington."

MT. VESUVIUS BURSTS INTO SUDDEN ERUPTION

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—Mount Vesuvius burst suddenly into eruption again on June 3. The eruption oc-



Fort Ticonderoga

The Museum is open from May 1st to October 31st and contains a most interesting collection of relics of the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Paintings, engravings, manuscripts, weapons and uniforms.

Lunches and dinners are served in the Log House at the entrance to the Fort.

Fort Ticonderoga-on-Lake Champlain New York

curred suddenly on the southeast side of the crater at the base of a small cone. A stream of molten lava poured out in the direction of Pompeii, which Vesuvius wiped out in 79 A. D.

The lava stream was nearly 40 feet wide and described as copious and lively. No danger was foreseen for new dwellings or the ancient excavated city of Pompeii. The interior eruptive cone maintained its normal activity.

Honors Conferred by King George on Anniversary

Five New Peers Named in List—Awards Made to Thirty-Nine Women

WINDSOR, Eng. (AP)—King George's birthday honor list is one of the most notable he has ever issued. Five new peers and five new privy councillors were named with 11 baronets, knights, bachelor and knights of various orders. Three elevations in peerages were given.

The outstanding award was an earldom for Viscount Inchechpe, the ship owner, for his services to Great Britain. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, who is nearing the close of his 40-year political career, was made a viscount.

Honors were conferred upon the physicians who were in attendance upon the King. Lord Dawson of Penn was made a privy councillor and Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard and Sir Hugh Rigny baronets. The Victorian Grand Cross was awarded Sir Humphrey Rolleston. Sir Stanley Hewett was made a Commander of the Bath, and Dr. Francis Shipway a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

Dr. L. J. Whitby, Frank Howitt and H. Graham Hodgson were all made Commanders of the Victorian Order.

Robert Bridges and John Galsworthy received the Order of Merit, while a knighthood went to Gordon Craig, stage designer. Another knighthood was bestowed on Francis Wylie, secretary of the Rhodes Trust for Oxford students.

Thirty-nine women were on the honors list, including Kathleen Black, Rosina Davies, Elizabeth Gordon, and Nettie May Purdie, four nurses attending the king, who were made members of the Order of the British Empire.

Lady Gertrude Mary Humphreys, wife of Sir Francis Humphreys, who was Minister to Afghanistan, was made a dame commander of the Order of the British Empire. Lady Humphreys interpreted for former Queen Sorayya of Afghanistan during her visit to England.

Lady Ann Gertrude Butler, wife of Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces of India, was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

UNITED STATES AGAIN BRAZIL'S BEST MARKET

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The United States was the chief consumer of Brazilian products during 1928, completed figures on the Nation's exports reveal. Exports to the United States were valued at \$216,283,040, a large increase over the totals for 1927 and 1926, respectively \$202,057,650 and \$183,166,800.

Germany was Brazil's second most important customer, buying goods valued at \$53,349,840 in 1928.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE HONORS MRS. HOOVER

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP)—Swarthmore College has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of letters upon Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

The wife of the President was the central figure at the 57th Commencement exercises. She was the guest of honor at the home in Wallingford, Pa., of Mrs. Joseph Swain, wife of the former president of Swarthmore College. She returned to Washington immediately.

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49th to 50th Streets Lexington Avenue New York City

Now Open... 800 ROOMS Each with tub and shower

Single rooms \$3 to \$5 per day

Double rooms \$4 to \$6 per day

Radio in Every Room Attracting monthly and yearly rates

S. Gregory Taylor, President

Wash Your Car The Easy Way--

Hundreds of Monitor Readers Now Using GYRO

The outside guard brush catches water thrown off by whirling center brush and forms a cushion while brush is in use.

The center brush revolving many times a second, throws the dirt from the finish. The brush itself is of the finest quality and will polish the car and prolong the life of the finish. Eliminates use of chamom.

Gyro Brush Co., Springfield Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

Customers: Please send me a GYRO Wonder Brush. I understand my money will be returned if it is not completely satisfactory. Enclosed is check for \$1.00 or \$2.00. Send C. O. D. parcel post.

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GYRO BRUSH CO. Springfield Avenue East Orange, N. J.

Mail the coupon at the left. If you first want further information about GYRO, write to.....

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COL. LINDBERGH AND BRIDE FOUND IN MOTORBOAT

Reported Heading for Boston After Cruise in Long Island Sound

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his bride, who was Miss Anne Morrow, went to sea for their honeymoon. On their new 35-foot motorboat Mouette they have been cruising in Long Island Sound, tying up nights, in the week which has elapsed since their marriage at Englewood, N. J., at some dock, or stake, in a quiet harbor, along the Long Island shore.

It is believed the Mouette is now off the tip of Long Island to head for Boston in a leisurely way. On Saturday afternoon a new boat with a tall, light-haired young man at the wheel, put in at Block Island for gas and oil, and Capt. Louis Rounds, of the Elizabeth Ann, gave him a helping hand to tie up. In the pilot house there was an exchange of seafaring and other talk, and the yachtman admitted to Captain Rounds that he was the colonel.

The Mouette was supplied with necessities and Colonel Lindbergh took on a barrel of water as well, and after a short stay left for a cross Sound trip which would have brought the craft to Montauk Point. The yachtman told Captain Rounds and his mate, Raymond Abell, that he had crossed from Port Jefferson, L. I., which is about opposite Bridgeport, Conn., but the chart on the pilot house table showed the Mouette had crossed from a point close to the tip of Long Island, where there are many inlets and small harbors in which a craft could anchor, and, at this season, be alone for days at a time. A cruise along the Long Island side of the Sound is regarded by yachtmen as almost ideal in its marine pleasures.

Lindbergh Bought Boat Week Before Marriage

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh bought a 35-foot double cabin motor yacht named Mouette a week before he was married. This was authoritatively learned, although the Elco Boat Works of Bayonne, N. J., builders of the yacht, said that they could not say anything about the matter.

After it had been definitely learned that Col. Lindbergh had bought the Mouette, Irwin Chase, manager of the Elco works, was asked about the sale and why it had been kept secret.

"I am very sorry," he said, "but I am unable to confirm the report

of a sale of the Mouette to Colonel Lindbergh."

"You don't deny it, do you?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied. "I am merely unable to say anything about it. The Mouette is a standard 35 foot double cabin cruiser recently built here, not on order of anyone. It was sold from our showrooms, but I am not at liberty to say who the purchaser was."

"The Mouette is a very unpretentious yacht, constructed for owner operation. It sells for \$10,750 and has a speed between 15 and 17 miles an hour. There is a stateroom aft with sleeping accommodations for two, a bridge deck forward of this with all the controls, and a forward cabin with accommodations for four persons."

Mr. Chase said he was unable to say anything about a report that Colonel Lindbergh had recently taken instruction in operation of a motor yacht, but again would not go so far as to deny that this was a fact. He said that a yacht of the type of the Mouette was generally used for quieter waters, such as Long Island Sound, but some of them had been used in outside waters.

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NEW BANK BILLS \$1 TO \$20 TO BE ISSUED JULY 10

Other Notes From \$50 Up to \$10,000 Will Follow—Old Ones to Be Used Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new currency adopted by the Government, different in design from the present bills and smaller in length and width, will go into circulation July 10.

In making the announcement the Treasury said the old, larger notes also would continue to be used until unfit for circulation. After the first issue of the new currency all orders for paper money will be filled by the Treasury with portions of both the old and new designs.

The new currency will be six and five-sixteenths inches long and two and eleven-sixteenths inches wide. It will be printed in uniform colors of black faces and green backs with strikingly new designs in engraving, portraying faces and scenes familiar to all Americans, enabling each note to be identified with a glance.

When first issued bills of denominations from \$1 to \$20 will be put into circulation and will include all kinds except National Bank notes, which with Federal Reserve notes above \$20 and gold certificates will be put out at a later date. The National Bank notes will be issued about July 15 and in order of the charter numbers of the banks.

Five kinds of paper currency now are used and will be continued in the new money. These are United States notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, Federal Reserve notes and National Bank notes.

The portraits and embellishments assigned to the different denominations are:

Denom. in Portrait Back
\$1 Jefferson Monticello
\$2 Lincoln Lincoln Memorial
\$5 Hamilton U. S. Treasury
\$10 Jackson White House
\$20 Grant U. S. Capitol
\$50 Franklin Independence Hall
\$100 McKinley Ornate Five Hundred
\$1,000 Cleveland Ornate One Thousand
\$5,000 Madison Ornate Five Thousand
\$10,000 Chase Ornate Ten Thousand

SOVIETS EXPLAIN ACTION TAKEN AGAINST CHINESE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MOSCOW—Pravda, commenting editorially on the action of the Soviet Government in depriving the Chinese Embassy and consulates of territory in the Soviet Union of their diplomatic rights, says: "The sole reason that the Chinese consulates functioned in the Soviet Union was because the Soviet Government showed exceptional solicitude for the interests of Chinese citizens living in the Soviet Union."

"It is time to show the lackeys of imperialism who recognize no international laws that they cannot expect these laws to be applied to them."

OREGON SCHOOLBOY WINS ESSAY CONTEST

Stanley Elliott of Union High School, West Linn, Ore., has been announced winner of an essay contest on international subjects conducted annually by the Brooks-Bright Foundation of Boston. He will be given a year's resident study in an English University.

John Rackliffe, Country Day School, Newton, Mass., was the second prize winner, and John R. D. Buxton, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., received third honors. Honorable mention was given McMillane Parsons, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Richard Worthington, Asheville School, Asheville, N. C.; and Griffith Washburn, Kent School, Kent, Conn.

"I am very sorry," he said, "but I am unable to confirm the report

of a sale of the Mouette to Colonel Lindbergh."

"You don't deny it, do you?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied. "I am merely unable to say anything about it. The Mouette is a standard 35 foot double cabin cruiser recently built here, not on order of anyone. It was sold from our showrooms, but I am not at liberty to say who the purchaser was."

"The Mouette is a very unpretentious yacht, constructed for owner operation. It sells for \$10,750 and has a speed between 15 and 17 miles an hour. There is a stateroom aft with sleeping accommodations for two, a bridge deck forward of this with all the controls, and a forward cabin with accommodations for four persons."

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PRIZES AWARDED TO CHORAL CLUBS IN SAENGERFEST

Brooklyn, N. Y., Singers
Win Largest Award After
Seven Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Northeastern Saengerbund of America gave the United Singers of Brooklyn the highest recognition in the competitive singing events of the twenty-seventh national saengerfest, which has just concluded seven big concerts here with a picnic at Kane Park, Glenside Point, the Bronx.

The Brooklyn chorus, directed by Frank Frieblin, scored 119 points, or first in the competitions for city and country federations among the 120 choral units represented at the huge festival. For the excellence of its performance throughout the saengerfest, it received the Columbia prize, to be retained for three years, and was presented with a silver cup, called "Victory," by the Associated Glee Clubs of America. Second prize went to the United Singers of Philadelphia, with 111 points, and third to the United Singers of Newark, with 102 1/2 points.

The second class event was won by the United Singers of Queens, in competition with the United Singers of the Bronx.

In the third class, the Deutscher Liedertanz of Brooklyn was first, second, third and fourth places went, respectively, to the Frankfurter Maennerchor of Brooklyn, the F. V. Lyra of Hoboken, N. J., and the Concordia of Allentown, Pa.

In the competitive singers selected the first class contest was won by the Elizaeth Liedertanz of Elizaeth, N. J., the Schwaebischer Saengerfest by Paul Engelskirchen, second and the Brooklyn Saengerbund third. The Remington Arms Glee Club of Bridgeport won the second class.

A feature contest was the singing of two pipe songs composed for the saengerfest by Paul Engelskirchen, director of the Hubert Chorus. These songs were handed to the Choral Units for rehearsal just one hour before performance. The songs were called "Spring is here" and "Under the Capguy" and in their performance the Kreutzer Quartet Club of New York, for which Frank Frieblin, who led the United Singers of Brooklyn was again director, won first class. Second prize went to the Schubert Maennerchor of the Bronx, directed by Eugene Steinbach. The second class in this contest was a tie between The Frankfurter Maennerchor of Brooklyn and the Concordia of Allentown, N. J.

**PRESBYTERIANS BACK
MOVE TO OUTLAW WAR**

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Federal Council of Churches' stand against war was approved in a resolution adopted by the commissioners to the Seventy-first United Presbyterian General Assembly, Des Moines, Iowa, which was held at the place for the 1929 assembly.

The commissioners adopted a report on the state of religion recommending the church undertake a campaign of education on law enforcement, and that ministers be urged to preach on the subject. Thirty-six thousand letters were sent out during the last presidential campaign, asking members of the church to pray for success of the "dry" candidate, a report of the Women's General Missionary Society disclosed. The report was approved.

U.S. Citizen Singers Delight Audiences in Madison Garden

4000 Members of Northeastern
Saengerbund of America
Give 27th Concert

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The voices of 4000 citizen singers, members of the Northeastern Saengerbund of America, have just been heard in Madison Square Garden in the twenty-seventh national saengerfest, an organization that has been singing since 1850.

Representatives of fifty states and the District of Columbia, the giant chorus and its philharmonic orchestra of 100 musicians presented one of the most impressive demonstrations of folk musical culture that has ever been given here, and the huge amphitheater was festive for the occasion with red and white bunting, American and German flags and the banners of 120 choral units.

President Hoover welcomed the Saengerfest in a message of congratulation and tribute, which read: "Americans of German blood have contributed to American cultural life in so many directions that it would be invidious to place one of their contributions above another in any scale of values; but in none perhaps has their service been greater than in the field of music. The choral singing that is so distinctively an institution of the race and that has been continued here with undiminished enthusiasm and success is a very positive as well as delightful addition to the cultural aspirations of this country. I am glad to welcome the twenty-seventh National Saengerfest."

The program opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by Mme. Maude von Steuben. This was followed with the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and then, at a gesture, sang from "Die Meistersinger," the musical director, the giant chorus rose to its feet and sang Schubert's "Sanctus aus der Deutschen Messe."

Max Altglass, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" and a recitative and aria from Weber's "Freischütz."

The chorists comprised 18 choirs of the United Singers of New York; 21 of Brooklyn, six of the Bronx, six of Queens, and six of Philadelphia, seven of Baltimore, seven of Newark, 12 of Hudson County, N. J., two of Atlantic County, N. J., three of Suffolk County, N. Y., and 17 independent singing societies.

Three-Ply Film Brings Photography in Colors Within Reach of Amateur

Red, Green and Blue, Each Recorded on Own Section of Roll,
Is Plan of New Discovery—Picture Taken by Ordinary
Camera, but Printing Only Done Commercially

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—What amateur photographer has not longed to produce his final print in colors somewhat approaching those he sees on his ground glass?

This is now actually possible. The three-color transparencies have been obtainable for many years, but the production of a print in the natural colors has long been awaited.

The three-color method is still used. The roll film or film pack is made up with three layers, the two nearest the lens being sufficiently transparent to allow enough light to pass through and impress the third. Each film records one of the primary colors, blue-violet, green

and red. It has been found possible to place the red-sensitive film first, then the green, and the blue at the back. Hitherto the first and third have been changed about, which did not allow of sufficient light reaching the red-sensitive film at the back.

The printing is done commercially but the taking of the snapshot is the same simple process as at present. The roll of film or the film pack is inserted in the camera just as usual. The final cost works out at about three times that of a black and white photograph.

The pictures shown to a reporter by The Christian Science Monitor were, many of them, beautiful and true in their color tones.

SLIP COVERS

Our tailoring experts go right into your home and cut and fit the slips there from beautiful modernistically designed cretonnes or regulation striped damask. Double stitched seams, finest handings and non-rusting snap fasteners used. Materials for 3 or 5 Piece Set.

14.50 UP

Write or Phone for Samples Today. UPHOLSTERING AT SPECIAL PRICES.

IDEAL UPHOLSTERY CO.

4033 Third Ave., N. Y., TREMONT 6015 415 Lexington Ave., N. Y., MUR. 117 223
200 E. 42nd St., N. Y., RAYMOND 1879 102-40 Jamaica Ave., L. I., RICH 111 375
71 W. 125th St., N. Y., HARLEM 0800 22 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., TRIANGLE 6274

All Aboard for VACATIONLAND

Read Down:
Sport Apparel—Men, Women... 2nd floor
Sweaters—Golf Hose—Men 1st floor
Bathing Suits—Men 1st floor
Bathing Suits—Women, Children 2nd floor
Sport Shoes—Women 1st floor
Camp Equipment—Boys 2nd floor
Trunks and Bags 3rd floor

Hills, McLean & Haskins
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Latest Model, 1828

Boston Annual Advertiser.



Landau, Volant, Barouch, Phaeton,
Coach, Gig, Chaise, Harness and
Painting Establishment.

WALTER FROST,
No. 18 COMMON STREET, REAR NEW COURT
HOUSE, BOSTON.

Will attend to all orders in the above branches, with
punctuality and dispatch.
CHAISES constantly on hand for sale.
Repairing, painting and varnishing second hand
carriages, etc. attended to at short notice.

CHARLES PHELPS, Agent
for the new Livery Stable at the Junction of Court and
Sudbury Streets—Boston.

Where the best of HORSES and CARRIAGES can
be had on hire, and furnished at short notice.
Personal attention paid to Horses on Livery. Ex-
presses for any part of the United States, personally
attended to by

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Paper Hanging Ware House,
No. 270 Washington Street, second floor building from
the corner of Devon Place.

Gigs, Chaises and Best of Silver-Mounted Harnesses Were the Proper
Turnouts in the Old Days.

Captain of Watch and Inspector of Pickled Fish Come Into Notice

Both Were Active in Boston in 1828, as Revealed in
Century-Old Directory—Livery Stables, Stagecoach
Lines and Harness Makers Flourished

A leisurely Boston—a Boston of stagecoaches, baggage wagons, street lamps, crinolines, homey pursuits, nautical odors and half-trigger patriots: the Boston, in short, of 101 years ago—reappears through the yellowed leaves of an old city directory recently brought to light as one of the possessions of the Elizabeth P. McCulloch estate.

As revealed by its title page, the book is: "The Boston Directory: containing Names of the Inhabitants; their occupations, places of business and dwelling houses; with Lists of the Streets, Lanes and Wharves, the City Officers, Public Offices and Banks, and other Useful Information. Boston: Hunt and Stimpson, No. 8 Court-street; 1828."

In size the little handbook compares to the present-day directory of Boston as a student's pocket edition of the classics compares to an unabridged dictionary. About 300 of its pages are devoted to a list of inhabitants, and since these run about 40 names to a page, it is not difficult to deduce that Boston's traffic problem presented few problems in those days. The same cannot be said, however, of the problems of the advertising solicitor, since the book contains but 14 pages of advertisements, despite a naive announcement that:

Advertising the Advertisements
"The utility of this sheet and the benefit to be derived by the advertiser will, we believe, be acknowledged by those who reflect that the directory has an extensive circulation through the business part of the city; is to be found in most or all the public houses; and, consequently, daily in the hands of those who visit the city on business; therefore, an advertisement inserted in it is exhibited longer to public view than through the medium of any other publication. This mode of advertising has met the approbation of the public in our southern cities—their



TRAVELING...
In Smart Comfort

WHEREVER you go, far or near, your feet must take you—and journeys are pleasanter if you travel at ease. Arch-Aid Shoes, with their built-in arch, combination last, snug-gripping heel, provide perfect comfort without sacrifice of style. It's only a short trip to an Arch-Aid Shoe Shop. Come in and let our fitting experts put you on the right road to comfortable smartness!

Sizes 1 to 11
Widths AAAA to EEE

MENIHAN

Write for
Catalogue M

ARCH-AID SHOES

Arch-Aid Shoes are obtainable at any of the following stores:
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP, Inc. 48 W. 47th Street, New York ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP, Inc. 38 W. 39th Street, New York

Rochester, N. Y., 84 East Ave. Boston, Mass., 110 Boylston St.
Stamford, Conn., 2 Bank St. Pittsburgh, Pa., 104 Liberty Ave.
Greenwich, Conn., 271 Greenwich Ave. Buffalo, N. Y., 115 W. Chippewa St.
New Haven, Conn., 185 Temple St. Montreal, Que., 1408 St. Catherine St.
Paterson, N. J., 29-A Church St. Toronto, Ont., 54 Bloor St. W.
Newark, N. J., 925 Broad St.

Other dealers throughout the country. For the address of one nearest you write to The Menihan Co., Rochester, N. Y., makers of Arch-Aid Shoes for women.

with "upholstery goods of all kinds" and "furniture of every description." Samuel Perkins & Son, 75 Kilby Street, advertise "painted floor cloths or canvas carpets," and Rice & Revere, No. 3 Faneuil Hall, have confectionery, hand "Cambooses and Cooking Stoves" and "Oil and Spermaceti Candles."

SMITH-RASKOB WING LAUNCHES COUNTER DRIVE

Call for Democratic Dinner
Seen as Reply to Cannon
Plea to Virginia Drys

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The contest for control of the Democratic Party has brought forth aggressive action from both sides.

The pronouncement of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., leader of the anti-Smith forces, calling upon his associates to maintain an uncompromising hostility to the Smith-Raskob control was promptly met by a counter offensive.

Joeette Shouse, recently named chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee and director of the national headquarters in Washington, by John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced that a banquet would be held in this city June 10, to which party leaders would be invited.

This gathering, Mr. Shouse declared, is the first of a series of organization assemblies in the Smith-Raskob group are making for a militant effort in the state and congressional elections next year.

Viewed as Counter Drive
The meeting is viewed in political quarters here as a counter to the drive against the Smith-Raskob leadership that Bishop Cannon heralded. The Smith-Raskob group are making much of the fact that the \$1,500,000 deficit incurred by the national committee in the Presidential campaign last year has been reduced to around \$350,000 and it is estimated that at the banquet announcement may be expected of a still further liquidation of \$100,000.

Likewise Smith leaders are making much of the election of John W. Moore to Congress from the Third Kentucky District. Mr. Moore ran for the place last year on the regular Democratic ticket as a supporter of the Smith presidential candidacy. Kentucky was carried by President Hoover and Mr. Moore was defeated by a Republican, his district normally Democratic, going Republican by a good margin.

Some months later his successful Republican opponent passed on and in the ensuing election Mr. Moore was elected. The Smith-Raskob leadership considers Mr. Moore's victory as indicative of the trend of local politics and confirming their view that the anti-Smith movement within the party is without force, now that the presidential campaign is out of the way.

Speakers to Be Wets
The Washington banquet ostensibly is being given by the Jefferson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia. It is significant, however, that the two leading speakers for the occasion, Mr. Raskob and Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, are wets, and all of those connected with the affair are Smith supporters.

No anti-Smith leader has indicated any participation in the meeting, although it is being advertised as at-

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forming "the first opportunity for national leaders of the party to formulate their plans under the new organization which Mr. Shouse is working out."

The Smith-Raskob leadership is believed to be utilizing the coming congressional elections and its extensive financial resources to further its interests within the party. It is financing the Washington headquarters and has declared its willingness to put up the money for the congressional contests next year.

SAFETY-AT-SEA PARLEY AGREES ON PROGRAM

LONDON (AP)—Delegates from 15 countries to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea have unanimously adopted a program for uniform safety devices which they will take to their governments for ratification.

The program includes standardizing the number and type of life boats and life rafts, adoption of an international signal to summon passengers to boat stations, improved methods of radio telegraphy for receiving and sending, and issuance of certificates to vessels complying with the conditions of the convention. A safety navigation division is proposed to compile statistics and meteorological information.

BELGIAN GUIDES BAND RETURNS FROM AMERICA

BRUSSELS—The Band of Guides Regiment has returned to Brussels after their long American tour. Pledges by numerous societies' hands they gathered at the Town Hall, where they were welcomed home by the civic authorities.

The bandmaster, in a speech, told of the warm reception accorded everywhere by the American authorities and people.

TURKEY REGAINS CUSTOMS LIBERTY

BEYOGLU, Turkey—Turkey regains its liberty of action with regard to customs in August next and Parliament has voted a new tariff. The date of its coming into force is yet to be fixed.

LAW ON AVIATION WILL BE SIFTED TO AID INDUSTRY

New York University Plans
to Co-ordinate Statutes
Pertaining to Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An extensive program of research in aviation law, with a view to obtaining information that will be of practical value to the industry and to aid in formulating legislation, has just been launched by the New York University school of law in co-operation with the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

In announcing the undertaking Frank H. Sommer, dean of the school of law, said that funds have been made available to begin the activities in research in this new field of law, and expressed the hope that sufficient support will be forthcoming to develop the enterprise for the benefit of the entire industry.

A library on air law, as affecting both aviation and radio, has been established at the Washington Square Center of the university, and a complete file has been made of all legislation in the United States affecting these two new industries.

A few years ago no aviation law existed, Dean Sommer said. With the development of the industry, court decisions and legislative activity have contributed to indicate a solution of many problems. Many vexing and important questions, however, remain to be settled. Legislation must be properly directed and novel questions of law are arising from time to time that require careful study for their proper solution.

The research department in air law is the newest activity at New York University directly connected with the aviation industry and is one of the first projects of its kind undertaken by an American university. It was also the first in the United States to establish an aeronautical school—the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT
California daily average crude oil output during the week ended June 1 was 155,400 barrels, an increase of 15,900 barrels.

**STERN
BROTHERS**
NEW YORK

**SLEEVELESS
SHEER
FASHIONS**

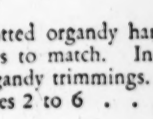
For Tiny Girls



THE youngest set goes sleeveless smartly, adorably in frocks of fine, sheer cottons—selecting them at Stern Brothers, headquarters for this sleeveless mode.



Dotted lawn hand-smocked sleeveless frock and hat to match. Red or blue with white, left. Sizes 2 to 4 2.95



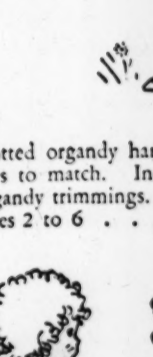
Dotted organza hand-smocked sleeveless frocks and hats to match. In orchid, green or rose with white organza trimmings. Two styles, as sketched above. Sizes 2 to 6 5.00



Flowered organza sleeveless frock with white organza collar and lace edgings. 5.95



White dotted swiss sleeveless frock with Irish crochet edgings. 5.00



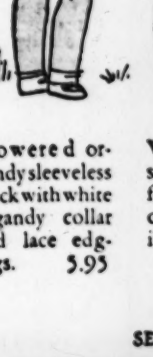
Dotted swiss sleeveless frock with swiss embroidered white frills. Pink, blue, orchid or maize. 5.00



Flowered organza sleeveless frock with white organza collar and lace edgings. 5.95



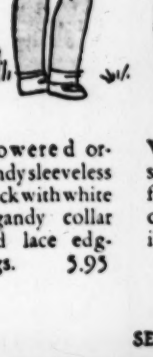
White dotted swiss sleeveless frock with Irish crochet edgings. 5.00



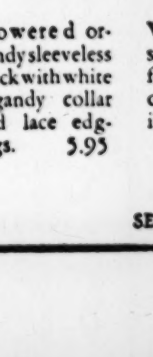
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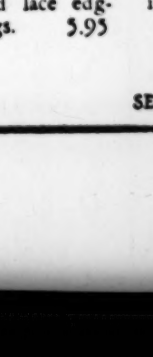
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Dotted swiss sleeveless frock with swiss embroidered white frills. Pink, blue, orchid or maize. 5.00

BEL-ETAGE

The Eternal Arts of The East



A Chinese Crystal Carving of a Philosopher

THIS figure of a savant is one of the finest of the crystal carvings exhibited in recent years in the collections of The Eternal Arts of The East. The sculpture has the decisive boldness of China's great tradition. Irrelevant detail was deliberately suppressed by the artist to give the fourteen inch figure its almost monumental quality, and convey the serenity and repose of the scholar.

The crystal is flawless and superbly bright, permitting the subtle features a mysterious and strangely fascinating play of expression, the character of the man seeming to penetrate and illuminate the substance in which he is portrayed.

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BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

MUSCLE SHOALS REPORT ATTACKS 'POWER TRUST'

Senate Agriculture Committee Demands Action to Save Nation's Property

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attacking the "power trust" for its opposition to governmental operation of Muscle Shoals, the Senate Agriculture Committee has reported favorably to the Senate the Norris resolution to carry out that plan.

The report denied that the question involved was one of "putting the Government into business," holding that it was, rather, one of "protecting Government property, improvement of property, improvement of navigation, and the controlling of damaging flood waters," and declaring that the "power trust" still opposes to the better end any legislation similar to the Muscle Shoals Bill.

Aptly, a resolution was adopted by the last Congress, but it was "pocket vetoed" by President Coolidge. When the committee approved it last week, Senator Norris said he doubted whether it could be passed again during the special session, but he would urge its adoption at the regular session.

"The improvement of our national defense," the report declared, "the control of our navigable streams, and the protection of our people from the damaging destruction of flood waters are the primary reasons why this resolution should be passed."

"If we produce more power than can be utilized, it ought to be a subject for congratulation, in a perfect sense, we can, as an incident thereto, develop both cheap water power and cheap electricity and give them to the people at prices that will demonstrate the possibilities of the proper uses of our flowing streams."

The report declared that investigations of the shoals project were responsible for the inquiry now being made by the federal trade commission into power companies.

"Millions of dollars have been spent, as is shown by that investigation," it asserted, "for the purchase of newspapers, for the employment of college professors and school teachers, and in the election of public officials."

Faster Pace Set for All Justice by Supreme Court

Sets Record by Ending Term With Work Caught Up—Many Big Cases Decided

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme Court recessed for the summer after having established a record of hearing all cases during the term that were ready for argument.

The announced policy of Chief Justice Taft to have the Supreme Court set an example for other federal and state courts in relieving crowded dockets and speeding up justice has borne fruit in the last year.

Only about 140 cases are being carried over, according to the clerk of the court, and of these more than a third are petitions for review which came too late in the present term to permit time for the opposition to file briefs.

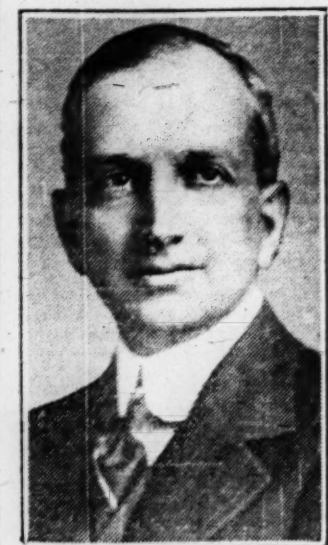
The year's session was distinguished by a number of important decisions and by the operation of new acts of Congress which somewhat reduce the total of cases. The operation of these acts, one of which abolishes writs of error and another quickening the procedure for determining the court's jurisdiction in certain types of cases, has expedited matters, the results reveal.

The court will reconvene on the first Monday of October. Among important issues decided in this term were the O'Fallon rate case; Chicago Lake diversion case; Interborough 7-cent fare case; re-opening of the Elk Hills naval leases; approval of the sentence on Harry F. Sinclair, and the recent decree to the effect that pacifism shall be a ground for excluding an alien from naturalization.

The year's record shows that the highest federal tribunal has caught up with its work, which is the goal which Mr. Taft has been seeking to attain for some time. It ends conditions of congestion where delay amounting to a year or longer confronted litigants.

HEFLIN TO FACE CONTEST
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—John H. Rankin, attorney of Jasper and Birmingham, has announced he would oppose United States Senator J. Thomas Hefflin in next year's Democratic primary. Mr. Hefflin announced several months ago that he would seek re-election.

Urges Formatories, Not Reformatories



WILLIAM E. HALL
President of the Boys' Club Federation International.

World Leaders of Boys' Clubs Meet in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

Boys' Club Federation. I do not wish to give the impression that the suppression of crime has been and will be the principal object of the Federation, but I do say that the main purpose of the Boys' Club movement is the making of boys into good citizens and that incidental to and as a by-product of that process crime will be prevented.

"Laws can lock up thousands of men in stone prisons, or fail to lock them up, but laws never can and never will cure defects that are already present in the material that is feeding our reformatories and penitentiaries."

Mr. Hall, himself a lawyer, quoted various commissions and officials to show that in New York City "60 per cent of all holdups were committed by youths between 16 and 20," and that in New York State 90 per cent of the youthful delinquents were "underprivileged."

Bad Outlets for Energy
"The sterile, hard, unlovely street, with its evil associations, corner gangs, poolrooms and basement hang-outs," he said, "is the bad outlet today into which too much boyish energy is being directed. The boy is not to blame, he has no choice. But at this point the Boys' Club steps in and furnishes the good outlet needed. To fight the influences of the corner gang and the poolroom you must give the boy something more attractive to him than the associations of the street, and the Boys' Club does."

George B. Baker, president of the Boys' Club of Boston, the largest boys club in the world, declared the convention met to straighten out a paradox, which he described as "young men, the country's richest asset, greatest problem, sternest peril, mightiest force, costliest offender, strongest defender and yet its highest hope."

As a solution, Mr. Baker quoted the inscription carved above the Boys' Club of Boston: "Enter. Within is opportunity. Come, ye men of tomorrow and embrace it. Here is an open door to success, and you are welcome. Enter."

**PERUVIAN FLIERS OFF
ON MEXICO CITY TRIP**

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Peru's good will fliers, enroute from Washington to Lima, took off from Callender airport here June 3 in their monoplane on a non-stop flight to Mexico City.

Captain Carlos Pinillos, navigator, said he expected to complete the trip within 12 hours. Lieutenant Carlos Zegarra is pilot.



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ABBOT ACADEMY READY TO MARK ITS CENTENNIAL

100th Year Class Graduated—Returning Alumni Recall Early Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ANDOVER, Mass.—The graduating class of Abbot Academy's one hundredth year had Monday to itself for its commencement exercises, the commencement luncheon, the tree and ivy planting and the principal's reception in honor of it. Tuesday is Alumnae Day and on Wednesday, observance of the centennial will unite past and present pupils in the South Church where Mary E. Woolley, president of M. Holyoke College; Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Dr. Katherine N. Denworth, principal of Bradford Academy, and Charles W. Tobey, Governor of New Hampshire, will be the speakers.

Abbot Academy was opened in May, 1829, Abbot Hall, the recitation building, was, with Smith Hall, a wooden dormitory, the nucleus of the present campus equipment. There were only students enough to occupy two of Smith Hall's three stories and all the "school family" could be seated in the dining room at one long table. In the evening the illumination was confined to one glass lamp for each individual and whale oil was burned through two tiny wicks.

In the beginning, the school was poor, but the trustees unflinchingly drilled into the girls the counsel "Be content with such things as ye have." In September, 1859, Miss Philena McKen became principal of the school and began to show an astonishing facility in thinking of means to make things better for the pupils. By her persuasive powers and good-natured way of hitting various nails repeatedly on their heads, she prevailed on the trustees to carry through various important improvements.

The history of the growth of the school from its small beginnings to becoming one of the great preparatory schools for girls in the United States is long and rich with interesting incidents. Many of these will be retold by guests at the centennial exercises. At the anniversary luncheon, Wednesday, Edith Wynne Mathison, Philip Hale, Grace Hazard Conkling, Albert Stossel and Mira Bigelow Wilson will all give reminiscences which are a result of their association at one time and another with the school.

GUATEMALA TO OPEN DOORS FOR AIR LINE

GUATEMALA (By U. P.)—The Pan American Airways, Inc., and the Latin-American Aerial Transport will receive early authorization to start temporary airplane service in Guatemala, the Government has decided.

Hostess to Graduates at School's Centennial



MISS BERTHA BAILEY
Principal of Abbot Academy.

Europe Charges U. S. Tariff Rise Stays Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

World finds "the existing trade barriers are a serious obstacle to recovery."

Peace advocates fear that the United States' action in raising the tariff will be a serious obstacle to the progress of the campaign against armaments. In this connection the resolutions passed by the Prague International Economic Conference of October, 1928, and the Geneva Economic Conference of May, 1927, are cited. The former begins as follows: "The conference, considering that the lowering of customs barriers is one of the best ways of realizing that peace which is the basis of world peace, recommends that public authorities in each country should endeavor to realize a gradual progressive lowering of customs barriers—which is the necessary condition for the creation of the ever-widening customs unions."

The world gathering at Geneva in course of a similar resolution, accepted unanimously by Norman Davis and the other United States representatives and the whole body of the delegates said: "The conference, recognizing the maintenance of world peace depends largely upon the principles on which the economic policies of nations are framed and executed, recommends that the governments of the peoples here represented should together give continuous attention to this aspect of the economic problem and look forward to the establishment of recognized principles, designed to eliminate those economic difficulties which cause friction and misunderstanding in the world, which has everything to gain from peaceful and harmonious progress."

BANK PRESIDENT ADVISES TRADE ON HOOVER PLAN

Felix McWhirter Says Council of Nation's Leaders Should Apply Formula

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Business leaders who already have distinguished themselves by contributions to the stabilization of trade and industry should be called upon to apply the Hoover Economic Committee's "blue-print of prosperity" for maintenance of the industrial equilibrium, in the judgment of Felix M. McWhirter, president of the People's State Bank of Indianapolis and a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"A larger council of the Nation's leaders in the many lines of industry, business, trade, and research should be given the responsibility and privilege of applying the formula advocated by the Hoover Committee on Recent Economic Changes," Mr. McWhirter said.

"While business and commerce have made enormous strides in the last decade, the successes and large measure of prosperity in this country have been due largely to the efforts and researches of independent associations and organizations. Voluminous data have been gathered on every conceivable type of commercial and industrial enterprise, but for the greater part most of this has been kept within the knowledge of the particular association or group."

"Prosperity that hundreds of groups has built can be best maintained and stabilized by further correlation of efforts between them all. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States could be pointed out as the type of business leaders' council that should be employed to apply the recommendations of the Hoover committee."

"Instead of continuing as they have, even though the progress has been remarkable and the measure of prosperity fairly established, it would be much better if those leaders in the separate ranks would agree to sit frequently at the conference table to discuss economic problems. In such a manner the harmony and balance of prosperity, mentioned by the Hoover survey as being the next goal, could be worked out."

"Even with the most careful collating of facts and conditions in the various industries and businesses, it will be a task for leaders of the Nation to correct the balance of prosperity, but best efforts will not have been put forth until the council of leaders—men of broad vision and liberal thought—are called together."

SCOUTS OF WORLD TO MEET

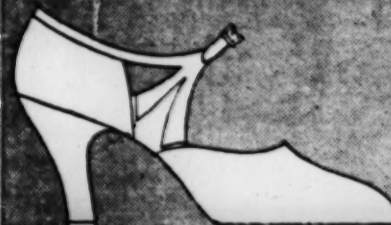
NEW YORK (AP)—The Boy Scouts of America announce that about 150 boys from the United States will attend the World Boy Scout jamboree at Birkenhead, England, July 31 to Aug. 15. The International Scout meeting will be attended by 50,000 boys from 42 countries.

Lord & Taylor

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A graceful strap shoe of white kid, with center buckle and spike heels.

\$12.50



Clever appliqués distinguish this one strap white kid or linen shoe with center buckle.

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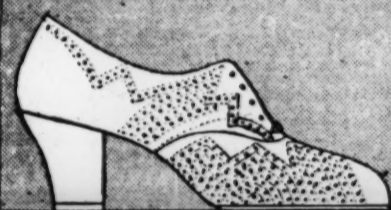
White Shoes for a White Summer

White or white with color accents, is the summer formula for chic. And Lord & Taylor's collection of white shoes is expressive of the simple good taste that stamps the finer shoes.

SECOND FLOOR

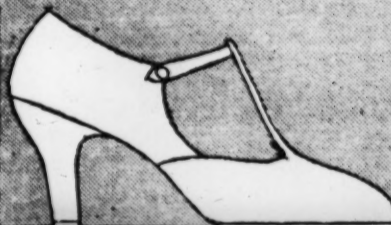
The new barefoot or punched hole oxford of kid for cool summer comfort.

\$14.50



The classic T-strap of white kid may be had with spike or Cuban heel.

\$12.50



Kid oxford, woven vamp in white; white, brown and beige; or white, green and beige.

\$14.50



A custom made kid or suede opera pump in white with the favored spike heels.

\$14.50



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If one is a real Water Baby, one will splash joyous approval of the new styles for small swimmers.

But if one is a trifle timid about large quantities of water, one has still the freedom of the sands and will enjoy strutting a little in a swagger beach robe or a jolly coolie coat.

A Varied Assortment of Bathing Suits: in red, green, navy, copen, yellow and white appropriately styled for swimming or sunning. Sizes 2 to 8.

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Imported Suits . . . 4.75 to 5.50
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Coolie Coats . . . 2.50 and 2.75

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PEACE HOLIDAY URGED IN HONOR OF PARIS PACT

Pioneer in Outlawing War
Proposes Observance on
Anniversary, Aug. 27

How can the nations of the world make the Paris pact most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having removed war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Paris pact are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the fourth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Observance of the world's first peace holiday commemorating the pledge taken by the nations to war no more is urged by Salmon O. Levinson, author of the idea of the outlawing of war written into the Kellogg Treaty and recent founder of the William Edgar Borah Outlawing of War Foundation. The date proposed is Aug. 27, the initial anniversary of the signing of the Paris Pact.

Mr. Levinson declared that the operation of the Paris Pact automatically installs a new international law of peace. He counseled a new education of peace to conform to it. Expressing complete confidence in the nations' promises, he pointed out that the ultimate guardianship of peace rests with the peoples of the world. All need to realize that war has been thrust out of society as an outlaw.

Under the Paris Pact the way has been opened to feasible reduction of armaments. He said, "As a reasonable method of procedure, I proposed the possibility of pro rata reduction."

World-Wide Commemoration
"There were 15 original signatories to the Paris Pact," Mr. Levinson recalled. "All these signatory nations have ratified except Japan. Her signature is temporarily delayed by the technical question as to whether, being a strict monarchist, she can ratify 'in the name of the people.' Of course, this will be easily overcome by phraseology. Thereupon the pact goes into effect and so far as the major nations of the world

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Good food, quick service and restful atmosphere.
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Excellent grill or afternoon tea 3.30-7 p. m.
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are concerned international law makes war taboo.

"Already upward of 25 additional nations have ratified and it is the confident expectation that as rapidly as their respective parliaments meet all the civilized nations will ratify the pact well within this year. Therefore, on Aug. 27, 1929, there should be a world-wide celebration of the first Peace Holiday in commemoration of the original signing of the treaty."

"It is important that this holiday be made as universal and as emphatic as possible. The one great need is for the common people to understand that for the first time in history their governments have eliminated war altogether from international relations."

Linked With League Aims

"The Assembly of the League of Nations meets the following week, early in September. It is certainly expected that vigorous and far-reaching speeches, declarations and resolutions will be made in recognition and enthusiastic approval of the Paris Pact. This will identify the movement of peace under the Paris Pact with the objective of peace under the League of Nations."

"Thus the world will be brought into peace harmony. For, after universal ratification, the illegality of war will be the corner stone of international law, and all commitments to force, whether in the Covenant, Locarno, or other treaties, will be dormant and remain in abeyance so long as the paramount treaty for peace is respected and obeyed. The importance therefore of realizing that the world is on a peace basis under and by virtue of the Paris Pact is impossible of exaggeration."

"With these things done and with the creation of international law entirely excluding war, the foundation is laid for reduction of armaments, a thing heretofore next to impossible. So long as war is lawful, implements of war are indispensable. With war outlawed the need for armaments gradually wanes to the point of domestic safety involving law and order and a force sufficient to ally fear during the probationary period of the new law against war."

Reduction of Armaments

"In my opinion the movement for reduction of armaments should be pro rata. The nations, that is to say, should not be relatively weakened as compared with one another in the process of reduction. Such a plan would make limitation of armaments ever so much easier. In this connection, of course, the position of certain nations that are practically disarmed will have to be considered, but that would furnish a troublesome problem."

"Once armaments have been reduced proportionally and without materially affecting the relative positions of the nations, the people must see it that those armaments are never increased but that the downward trend to the minimum of safety must be pursued. In this way the economic recuperation of the world can be accomplished directly. When one considers the billions upon billions of dollars expended for armaments which become obsolete before the next war comes, an idea can be had of the avoidance of economic waste by this suggested procedure."

"It is well to emphasize the difference between war as it has existed and the right of self-defense. War has been an institution, a method of settling disputes, and therefore an international 'court.' This process of establishing justice, right or title by force has been driven out of every corner of civilization except the largest—the international."

Aggressive 'Means Nothing'

"Here the fetish of sovereignty in so many of other has kept war going. And when war comes the expression 'defensive war' is used by each nation to vindicate its position and to challenge its opponent. Likewise the term 'aggressive war' is used each belligerent indulges in an equivalent epithet these expressions mean nothing except war propaganda and war morale."

"The right of self-defense is an institution, is not a method of settling disputes, is not a court. It is a safeguard to liberty and life. The right of self-defense was not created by law or treaty and cannot be taken away by law or treaty. This right of self-defense is inherent and ineradicable, but is not war in any institutional or accepted sense."

"Law has never even attempted to regulate the right of self-defense, merely to permit it where it legitimately comes into play. There are no rats for the individual or for a nation in its own right to defend against naked or brutal attack if such thing happens."

"Therefore when the Paris Pact becomes the universal law of the world, war as an institution, war as it has been used, will become obsolete, merely a metaphor, a figure of speech, like duelling. Duels are not now fought in a real and legal sense. When we speak of two men fighting a duel we use the word 'duel' only

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Sit Down Together
Pleasantly and Comfortably
None Here Should Mind, But Take the Best Seat They Can Find.

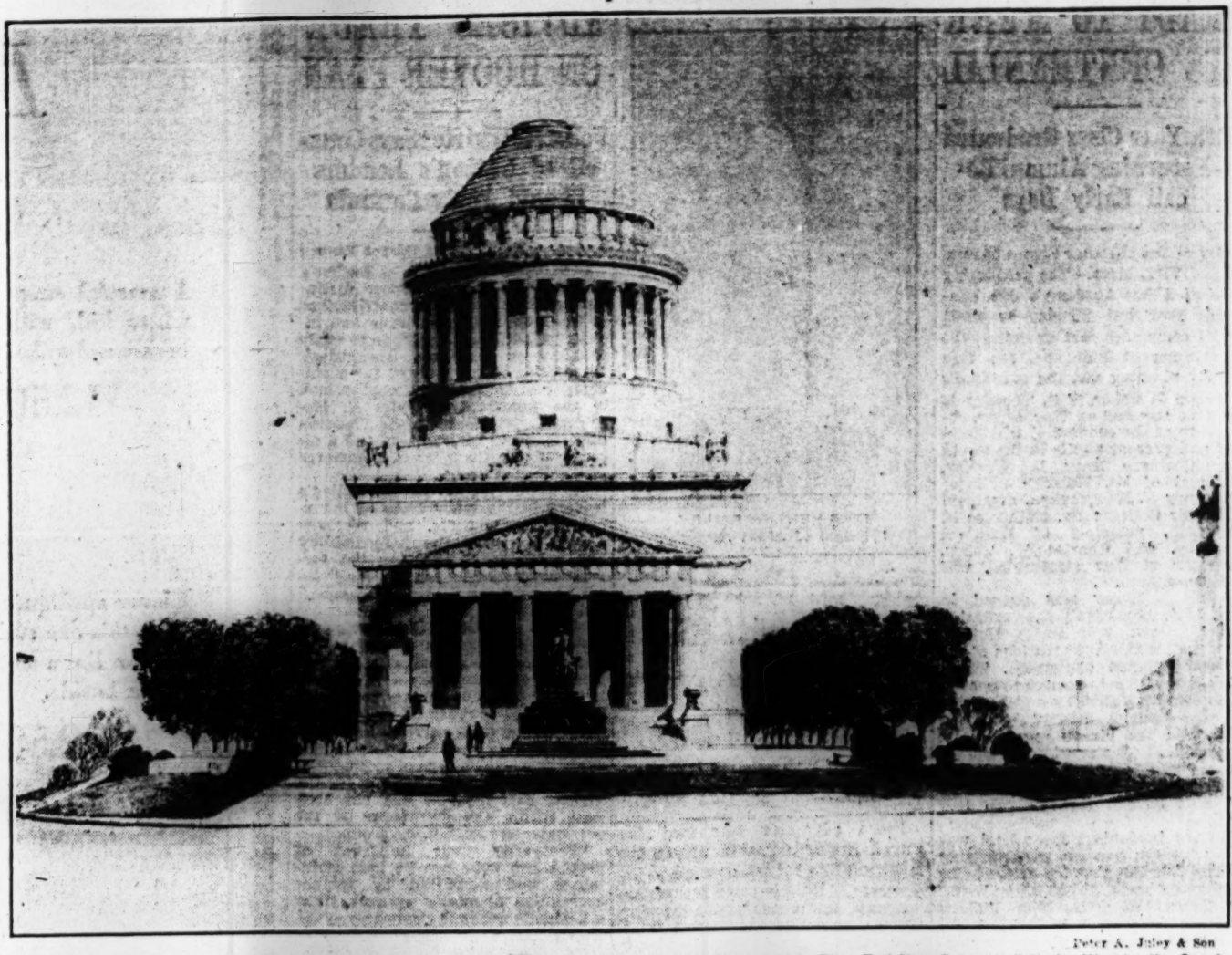
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON

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10 W. 44 or 50 W. 45 in Berkeley
Arcade, also 30 East 28 Street,
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Has Stood Uncompleted for 30 Years



The Grant Memorial on Riverside Drive, New York City, as it will look when completed, a movement to that end now being well under way by the Grant Memorial Association. The entire cost of the work is estimated to reach about \$600,000.

PLAN TO FINISH MONUMENT TO GRANT PRAISED

C. E. Hughes Supports Move
to Fit Civic Pride and
to Honor General

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Warm support of the plan to complete and enrich the monument to General U. S. Grant in Riverside Drive has just been voiced here by Charles E. Hughes in a letter to the Grant Memorial Association. Mr. Hughes characterized the monument as "the most important in New York City."

"I am glad to know of the plans that have been made to complete the monument to General Grant in Riverside Drive," Mr. Hughes wrote. "It is altogether fitting that this should be carried out, both as a tribute to General Grant, and as a matter of civic pride, in appropriately completing the architectural scheme and in embellishing the most important monument in the city."

The Grant monument, which was erected and dedicated more than 30 years ago, was the public's gift to New York City, and the city appropriated as a site the land in Riverside Drive on which it stands, with the surrounding plaza.

Plans to complete and enrich the memorial were adopted in 1928 by the Grant Memorial Association, of which Gen. James G. Harbord is president, and offices were established in the Chamber of Commerce building, 65 Liberty Street. The supplementary designs by the architect, John Russell Pope, provided for an equestrian statue of General Grant by Paulanship and sculptural decorations of the pediment and panels of the monument itself, to cost \$200,000. The improvement and enlargement of the plaza upon which the memorial stands will cost an additional \$200,000, it is estimated.

Substantial progress in the \$400,000 campaign for funds is reported in the statement just made by William Rhinelander Stewart, chairman of the special committee to complete the monument. Mr. Stewart said that since March the fund has increased from \$35,000 to more than \$70,000. Among the most recent subscribers, he added, was the United States Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, G. A. R., which has held patriotic ceremonies at the monument each recurring Memorial Day since it was erected.

**NEW DEVICE STOPS
CARS SLIDING BACK**
Said to Permit Halting and
Starting on Steep Hills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PASADENA, Calif.—An automatic safety device designed to prevent automobiles from plunging backward down hill, the machines being stopped or restarted on a steep grade without the use of foot or hand brakes, has been invented here and will be submitted to engineers of the automotive industry. This announcement was made by Chester A. Nickum, one of the directors of the Automatic Safety Device Company, recently formed.

The device was perfected by Lawrence Zamboni of Pasadena, a skilled metallurgist, who is identified with several mechanical improvements adopted by the motorcar industry. It is automatic and instantaneous in its application and release, and is a positive means, Mr. Nickum said, of arresting the movement of the drive shaft in one direction while it permits revolving in the opposite direction, thus obviating stalling on hills.

INCREASED INTEREST IN FARMING NOTED

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—With a broadening of its work during the last 40 years to meet new demands,

North Carolina State College

has been giving to the State technically trained men who have helped a great deal in making possible the progress of the commonwealth. Dr. E. C. Brooks, president, said in his annual report.

Dr. Brooks said more serious students are seeking knowledge pertaining to agriculture today than were enrolled in all departments of the college 25 years ago.

New Skyscraper to Displace Two Famed Theaters

Century and Daly's in New
York to Give Way to \$50-
000,000 Enterprise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Purchase of the entire city block, bounded by Broadway, Central Park West, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, for the erection of a 65-story commercial building has just been announced by Irwin S. Chanin, president of the Chanin Construction Company. The 90,000 square footage of the site together with a purchase price said to be about \$12,000,000 makes the deal what was said to be the biggest real estate transaction in the mid-town district this year.

Plans for the skyscraper have yet to be completed, according to Mr. Chanin. He said it would be modern, both in design and use, and completed would represent, with land, an investment of about \$50,000,000. It will be the highest building on the West Side in mid-town Manhattan.

The sale of the property marks the passing of the Century Theater, which was built in 1909. Next to the Hippodrome, it is the largest theater in New York City, its auditorium seating 3000 persons.

Another theatrical landmark that will be displaced by the new building is Daly's Theater, built in 1907.

Philadelphia Boys Not to Aid Traffic

Girls, Too, Are Out of a Job
as Board Solicitor Calls
It Illegal

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—No longer may pupils of Philadelphia public schools serve as traffic policemen in school.

Whitney Carriages

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Convenient terms if desired

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for the

GRADUATE

FOR HER

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FOR HIM

Snap Watches, Pocket Watches, Bill Folds, Set Rings, Fountain Pen Sets and Desk Sets.

Easy Terms

D. P. PAUL CO.

Largest Jewellers South
NORFOLK, VA.

'DO IT NOW,' IN AID OF IDLE WORKER, SAY EMPLOYERS

All Urged Not to Postpone,
but Start at Once to Build,
Paint, Pave, Repair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—"Do It Now" is the title of an editorial appearing on the front page of the current issue of the Manufacturers Record, published here, urging society as a whole to accept the responsibility of providing employment for those out of work."

"If your plant needs re-equipping, do it now," it says.
"If your house needs painting or repairing and you have the money, do it now."

"If you plan to build a store or a dwelling and have the money to do it, do it now."
"If city streets need repaving or repairing, do it now."

"Don't put off any work which needs to be done and for which you have the available funds," the article continues, "but do it now and thus swell the volume of employment until prosperity reaches down to every willing worker. Humanity demands that of everyone."

The article says that as a nation the American people have not always been, individually and collectively, as deeply concerned for the profitable employment of men and women as they should be.

"Great prosperity in many interests, lack of it in some, and much unemployment throughout the country, characterize the present business situation," the Manufacturers Record states.

The remedy suggested is for the federal, state and municipal governments to put into operation President Hoover's plan for rushing all government construction whenever business is slack, and for business people generally to make a study to see to what extent they can help make employment at profitable wages for the men and women who now seek work.

NEW TYPE OF BARGE Kept Below Bridges by Load of Water

Vessel Loads or Unloads 700
Tons an Hour, and Does
It Automatically

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Two dozen and more drawbridges over the Chicago River and the Drainage Canal may remain in place, traffic speeding without interruption, while a newly designed self-propelled barge goes about its business.

This barge, designed to carry gravel from Lockport, Ill., the south end of the canal, to Chicago docks, takes on a thousand tons of water to carry 2700 tons of gravel, and it loads and unloads itself. It can load or unload 700 tons an hour, enabling it to get under way quickly, saving time. It has a speed of 10 miles an hour and is driven by twin screw Winton Diesel engines of 700 horsepower.

"This boat," said Leatham D. Smith, its designer, "is a forerunner of the type that likely will be used for the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway. As the boat discharges its load it takes on water, and as it takes on a load, the water is pumped out, so that no time is lost in the operation."

The boat was built at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., by Smith's Dock Company, and is owned by the Leatham-Smith-Putnam Navigation Company.

KING ZOGU OF ALBANIA PUTS OFF CORONATION

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—King Zogu has decided to postpone his coronation indefinitely because the reasons that had forced several other postponements still persist. Modernization of this capital is not yet complete, and Austria has yet to grant a loan of the helmet sword and shield worn by King Skanderberg I. Albania's national hero.

Austria has said that the whole of her art treasures are pledged as security for reparations and can be released only by the Reparations Commission. Rauf Fitko, Foreign Minister said Albania will apply to the commission for the loan of these historic objects.

THE BEST IN MUSIC

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RADIO LECTURE AS NEW WAY TO COLLEGE CREDIT

Plan to Aid Correspondence
Courses Made by University
of Southern California

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Everyone who is willing to listen and learn may become a student of the University of Southern California through its newly inaugurated radio-correspondence division, which began broadcasting college lectures in March by remote control over Station KEJK, Beverly Hills. Large numbers of people have started to college via the radio and 67 are enrolled for college credit for the 12-week quarter.

In its radio lecture-correspondence conference courses, the university is utilizing two types of instruction which are new in correspondence instruction: radio lectures and extended group conferences.

Twelve half-hour lectures are given on a selected list of subjects each week over Station KEJK. Frequent references are made to mimeographed outlines in the hands of student listeners-in, and to add to the value of courses offered for credit each student gives a conference period at the university, with attendance required of all students desiring university credit. This plan makes the earning of credit possible to those unable to attend classes regularly on the campus or at the evening institution, University College, in the downtown Los Angeles district.

Methods employed by leading universities in the conduct of their correspondence courses are rigidly followed in the radio lecture-correspondence courses. Enrollments must be regularly made, prerequisites observed, course outlines with reading lists and assignments supplied by instructors and textbooks studied. Course papers are read by instructors and returned to students with notations and suggestions, and supervised examinations are conducted under the supervision and direction of a responsible educator in the district of residence. In general, the time and span of the courses correspond to the university quarter.

Besides the radio lecture-correspondence-conference courses, the radio education is giving radio lectures in non-credit courses, covering the fields of archaeology, business law, Biblical literature, comparative literature, economics, education, English literature, foreign trade, history, international relations, philosophy, public speaking, Slavic studies and others.

Skyscrapers Get Impetus Upward

Welding Process and New Steel
Floors to Enable Even
Loftier Heights

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Skyscrapers are destined to reach more rarefied heights as the result of the new welding processes and the use of the steel floor, according to Lee H. Miller, chief engineer of the American Institute of Steel Construction, speaking here before the Structural Steel Board of Trade and the American Institute of Steel Construction in joint session.

The development of the steel floor,

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a la Carte

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Dinner, 5:15 to 8:00 P. M., \$1.25
Sundays & Holidays, 1 to 8 P. M., \$1.50

WASHINGTON, D. C.

as outlined by Mr. Miller, will permit the erection of higher structures than ever before because the dead-weight will not be as great over the entire building as compared with present methods, also permitting the use of the same foundations used for smaller buildings.

Such floors, Mr. Miller said, have been specified for the new Library of Congress in Washington, as well as for several other large structures in New York, Chicago and Detroit. The use of welding enables the formation of a solid piece that will stand every pressure to which it may be subjected, he said. The cost of construction, he said, will be considerably decreased.

Altitude Record Made in Boston

Lieut. P. H. Spencer Ascends
17,500 Feet in Commercial
Plane

Climbing to a height of 17,500 feet, Lieut. Percival H. Spencer of Boston on June 2 established what is believed to be a new world's altitude record for commercial airplanes equipped with OX-5 motors. The previous record, established by "Red" Devereaux of Schenectady, in September, 1928, was 16,500 feet.

Lieutenant Spencer encountered a temperature of two degrees below zero at his maximum elevation. He was in the air for 2h. 41m. 17s. On the way down he made 14 loops, which was within eight of the record for this type of airplane.

In the Curtiss-Robin three-place cabin airplane was a barograph sealed by Prof. Benjamin S. Kesley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. If the final check confirms the height registered on Lieutenant Spencer's altimeter, application will be made to the National Aeronautical Association and the International Aeronautical Federation for official recognition of the record.

WORLD WIRELESS LINK IS PROVIDED FOR PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Following lengthy negotiations between Minister of Finance Manuel Masias and Charles Russell, representing the All-America Cables, Inc., the Peruvian Government has granted the cable company a 25-year renewal of the existing cable contract, at the same time extending this agreement to permit submarine telephony.

President Leguia has also signed a concession for the establishment of wireless telegraph and telephone service to the United States, Spain, Argentina, Chile and Central America within two years.

BRAZIL TO EXPAND NETWORK OF ROADS

RIO DE JANEIRO, (By U. P.) Two great automobile highways inaugurated last year, one from Rio to the southern city of Sao Paulo, and the other from Rio to the near-by mountain city of Petropolis, the fashionable summer resort, are to form the trunk lines for a net of roads to be constructed throughout the interior.

A. P. DAVIS TAKES SOVIET POST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Arthur P. Davis, former director of the United States Reclamation Service and one-time president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has just left New York for Soviet Turkeymen on the majestic of the White Star Line to serve as chief consulting engineer of the Central Asiatic Water Economy.

CHICAGO FAIR SHIFTS NAME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—From "Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration" the name of Chicago's exposition of 1933 has been changed to "A Century of Progress." Maj. Lenox Riley Lohr, former editor of the Military Engineer, has been appointed manager.

BAR SPEAKER CHOSEN

RALEIGH, N. C. (P)—Gurney E. Newlin, of Los Angeles, president of the American Bar Association, will be the principal speaker at the thirty-first annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association at Wrightsville Beach June 27-29.

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Fair Campaigners in Fight for Cotton



Group of North Carolina Girls in Cotton Costumes of Their Own Design. Worn as Exhibits at the Recent College Textile Institute at State College, Raleigh.

Cotton Champions Unite in South to Bring Fabric Back Into Favor

Beautiful Gowns Seen in Carolina Style Shows—
'Clothe the World in Cotton' Is New Slogan
at Textile Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—With the need for more uses for cotton heard all over the southern states since women started wearing silk from top to toe, South Carolina schools set a new example with a cotton style show in Columbia, over 250 women taking part. It is believed that the resulting publicity will accomplish much toward bringing the material back into favor.

Another interesting event for this purpose was the style show of the North Carolina Textile Institute at State College at Raleigh. Young women from various North Carolina colleges wore dresses made from cotton fabrics, designed and worn by students in the textile school. The beauty of these gowns, elicited much praise at the show.

Miss Grace Jolly, of Aden, representing Meredith College, won the prize for the most beautiful costume.

Other prize winners were: Lelia Nolan, Elsie Brown, Mary C. White, Montrose Mull, Carolina Tucker and Betsy Lee.

The new uses section of the textile institute is constantly devising new ways of stimulating demand for cotton. The primary design, however, is to "clothe the world in cotton."

W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, reports a wide range of usefulness for cotton. Many cotton fabrics hold their identity as cotton while many others are so changed that their identity is completely lost. It is revealed that cotton is used in the manufacture of airplanes, artificial leather, automobiles, buffing or polishing wheels, canvas baskets, truck bodies, concrete and top surface for roads, fire hose, power belting and gears and traffic guides.

TO DRILL FOR OIL WITHIN CATHEDRAL

Mexico City Operation Will
Also Test Foundations

MEXICO CITY (P)—Announcement that drilling for oil within the National Cathedral, one of the oldest churches in America and the best known in Mexico, will start soon is made by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

The drilling will also determine how firm a foundation the cathedral rests on.

The cathedral is probably the largest church in the country and forms one side of the Zocalo or central square of the city, with the National Palace occupying another side. Not only has this site been the seat of government and religious center since the Spanish conquest, but it had a similar place in Aztec life from the twelfth century and from prehistoric times so served the Toltec civilization.

B. C. CIVIL SERVICE TO BE REORGANIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government has commenced a complete reorganization of the provincial civil service in the interests of efficiency.

A committee of leading officials has undertaken a survey to discover how the service can be improved and what changes should be made in the salaries of all employees.

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LUGGAGE, Fourth Floor

War Eagle Is Aide of Anthropologists

Delaware Chief to Help Set
Up Indian Exhibits in New
Jersey Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Chief War Eagle, Delaware Indian and political and ceremonial chief of the Lenni Lenapes, who originally inhabited New Jersey and adjoining states, will assist officials of the New Jersey State Museum in setting up the permanent Indian exhibit in the new museum in the State Office Building now being completed here.

Chief War Eagle visited the museum recently and examined the archaeological collection. He recognized such pieces as the Delaware, now living in Oklahoma, still in use, and also other pieces of which he knew only by tradition. Most of the many relics found in New Jersey are those of the aboriginal Delawares.

Chief War Eagle has been engaged by the State Historical Commission of Pennsylvania to record the history of the Delawares, their religion, ceremonies and customs in the Delaware language. He has been working for the last year with Dr. F. G. Speck and his staff in the department of anthropology, at the University of Pennsylvania.

AIR TRAFFIC INCREASES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The 22 multi-motor transports of the Pan-American Air-

Big Organ Bought for Carnegie Hall

Action Effectively Disposes of
Long Repeated Sale
Rumors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Carnegie Hall, the center for musical and artistic attractions here for the last 38 years, is to be equipped with one of the most elaborate organs ever constructed in this country, according to an announcement just made by Robert E. Simon, president of the corporation which owns the site.

The announcement by Mr. Simon definitely disposes of reports that Carnegie Hall, notwithstanding its excellent acoustic arrangements and conveniently central location, would

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The "Innovation" Hand Luggage is equally unique.

Booklet on request.

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10 East 47th Street, New York
1020 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington
411 17th Street, Denver

French in America Renew Amity Vow

French Delegates of Society
of the Cincinnati Feted
in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Traditions of friendship between the United States and France, reaching back for 14 centuries, were recalled by speakers at a dinner just given in honor of seven French delegates by members of the Society of the Cincinnati from several eastern states at the Union Club here. The organization was founded in 1783, and George Washington was its first president.

Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, and other French and American speakers hailed the visit of the French delegation as "emphasizing more strongly than ever the idea that our two countries have always been friends and will certainly never take up arms against each other."

Other speakers were Francis Key Pendleton, formerly justice of the New York State Supreme Court; the Rt. Rev. John Henry Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg; Maxime A. Mongendre, French Consul-General here, and the Duke de Broglie, president of the French organization.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. \$500,000,000.
2. A miniature ship model used by early English nobles to hold kites, spears, etc., at banquets.
3. Porto Rico.
4. A sidewalk display of paintings.
5. \$12,000,000.

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Other wash knickers from \$4 to \$6
And P.B. wool knickers, \$4.85 to \$10

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Kanna

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Summer's Smartest Hats

Bangkoks! Special at \$6

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KANNA, 8th and Floor

ways, Inc., carried 4516 passengers the first four months of this year over 3300 miles of international air lines between the United States and the West Indies, Nassau and Mexico, according to James M. Eaton, general traffic manager. In the same period, Mr. Eaton said, 139,749 pounds of mail were carried on regular schedules.

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NOOTKA DISH FOUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The most important Indian relic added this year to the collection in the Vancouver Museum is a Nootka ceremonial dish unearthed on the west coast of Vancouver Island in an almost perfect state of preservation. The vessel is of wood, 18 inches long and carved in the form of a whale, the lid being adorned with the figure of a woman.

AIR MERGER APPROVED

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Madmax Air Lines Company, of California, have approved plans to merge with the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc. It is announced here by J. L. Madmax, president of the Madmax company.

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And P.B. wool knickers, \$4.85 to \$10

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SCANDINAVIANS CALLED BEST AT HOUSEKEEPING

Northern Countries' Domestic Economy Groups Praised by World Council of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Scandinavian countries are called best at housekeeping, a new study by the World Council of Women, at its annual meeting in London, the first of its kind to be held in Britain. The study, which was made by a committee of women from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland, found that the Scandinavian countries had a more efficient domestic economy than any other in the world. The study was made by a committee of women from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland, who found that the Scandinavian countries had a more efficient domestic economy than any other in the world.

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English Canon Befriends Animals

Opposition Voiced by Speakers at Manchester Meeting to Cruel Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Strong opposition of cruel sports was voiced at a public meeting in connection with the World Week when several highly placed citizens, including the mayor, expressed their opposition to the prevalence of certain sports which inflicted cruelty and suffering on animals.

Canon Peter Green said that those interested in the abolition of such sports were endeavoring to create a public opinion on the matter. "What we are not aware of," he said, "is that the pleasure in the killing of an animal," he said, "is a habit which is a condition was distinctly out of date in the twentieth century."

ALL INDIA MUSLIMS ORGANIZE MAHILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

40MAY—A new organization to be called the All India Muslim

has been formed in London. The organization is called the All India Muslim

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Rhodesians Take Big Step Toward Pro-Native Policy

Minister of Native Affairs Introduces Bill Into House of Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

40MAY—The Rhodesian House of Assembly

has passed a bill which will give the

Minister of Native Affairs the power to

make laws for the native population of

Rhodesia. The bill is the first of its kind

in the history of the colony. It is a

major step toward a more progressive

policy toward the native population.

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Lovely Pieces of Silversmith's Art Shown at London Loan Exhibition

Fashioned From 1400 to 1739
Are Arranged in Different Periods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A loan exhibition of

English silver is now being held at

Lady Howard de Walden's house in

London which, like the recent exhibi-

tion of Dutch pictures, is admitted to

be unique.

Over 600 examples of the silver-

smith's art cover a period from the

year 1400 to 1739, and there is also

included a small but representative

modern section. The exhibition is

beautifully arranged so that the visitor

may follow the trend of the differ-

ent fashions in drinking cups, sal-

vers, trays, table sets, spoons, forks,

and so on. Here may be seen rose-

water dishes dating from 1620, when

forks were unknown and the fingers

were used. The rosewater being

handed around after a course. Many

examples of the earliest works, both

two- and three-pronged, and the

earliest spoons are shown.

The ancestor of the fountain pen

is here which belonged to Bishop

Leslie who devised this combined

pen, inkpot, seal and knife for use

on his travels. Here are half a dozen

shell-shaped spice boxes, to be the

possession of one of which a museum

counts itself lucky. Of historical

interest is the Pomander and Chain

which was the property of Mary

Queen of Scots.

A peat-tatler of 1609 is probably

the origin of the phrase "take a man

down a peg" as inside are pegs to

show how far up it should be filled.

A nobleman's shaving dish of 1691

has a semi-circular piece cut from

the broad rim to take the neck while

the chin was lathered and shaved.

There are many examples of the

work of Paul Lamerie (1712-1789),

and of David Williams (1697-1739),

both known as two of the greatest

of British silversmiths.

As a contrast to this collection of

beautiful old silver plate may be

mentioned the most modern and up-

to-date method of guarding these

valuable articles. Visitors are warned

by printed notices not to lean over

the rope separating them from the

exhibits or attempt to touch them as

an insidiously light ray will cause

alarm bells to ring. A device is also

installed so sensitive to heat or

smoke that bells ring instantly. This

actually occurred on each occasion

when press photographers took flash-

light photographs.

This was revealed at the annual

meeting of the British and Foreign

Bible Society. During the 117 years

of the society's existence, according

to the report, 1928 was the most

promising and encouraging of any

year. It was a record as regards the

circulation of the Scriptures which

reached a total of 252,225 copies,

representing an increase of 54,198

copies on the total of the previous

year. These figures were in 66 dif-

ferent languages and dialects, and a

feature was that last year the

gospel was translated into three

new languages.

Discussing the influence of the

Bible in India, Bishop Fisher said

that while he did not claim that

Christianity had brought about the

entire progress of modern India,

nevertheless it was his conviction

that the translation of the Holy

Scriptures and the teaching of them

in the educational institutions had

greatly assisted in spreading and

popularizing these ethical standards

which had made modern India pos-

sible. "I believe," the bishop added,

"that in years to come the youth

of India will bless the British and

Foreign Bible Society."

SCOPE OF AMERICAN

COLLEGE TEST GROVS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—German educational



Ewer and Cover of Chinese Blue and White Porcelain, With Silver Gilt Mounts, Exhibited in London.

India Responsive to Bible Appeal

Circulation of Scriptures in 1928 Was Record, Big Increase Being Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The appeal of the

Bible is becoming more widespread

in India in spite of the reaction of

an awakened national consciousness

upon all missionary work and the

growing proselytizing activities of

Hinduism.

This was revealed at the annual

VILLAGE UPLIFT SUCCESS POINTS TO 'NEW INDIA'

Backward Punjab District
Cleansed, Schools Opened,
Mixed Club Formed

BOMBAY—The program of rural reconstruction, known as the "Gurgaon Uplift Scheme," has been worked out during the last few years in a backward district of the Punjab, adjoining the Delhi Province.

It is undoubtedly unique in India for the magnitude of the scale of its operations, the diversity of the methods adopted and the success that has attended the efforts of the workers.

The Gurgaon statistics show that 10,000 rubbish heaps have been dug in 1400 villages, the muck-heaps of ages have been removed from all these villages, 2000 iron plows have been introduced and more than 1000 up-to-date water lifts, and two up-to-date schools, one for men and another for women teachers and workers have been established.

The Gurgaon program is briefly as follows: Better farming, clean villages, the elimination of waste, enlightened mothers.

The Gurgaon program went for every custom and habit that was unbecoming or in any way militated against the welfare of the residents.

Village uplift is a mass movement. The Gurgaon method was to deluge the district with every form of propaganda that ingenuity and very limited funds could devise.

The magic lantern with locally made slides, the local institutions of glazing, posters, pamphlets, a weekly magazine, dramatic performances, exhibitions, competitions, demonstrations, were among the aids to publicity.

Village guides are trained at a special school established at Gurgaon. This school taught agriculture, sanitation, and other subjects.

The system of work devised for the welfare of women and children is singularly complete. Parents were encouraged to send their little girls to the boys' schools and last year there were 2000 attending.

The Gurgaon experiment aims at increasing the produce of the soil and raising the standard of living.

It embraces every activity of village life and its goal is nothing less than a complete remodeling of the social and economic life of village India.

The press all over India has hailed Gurgaon as the new India. The inspiration of the scheme was largely official.

OSWESTRY CHURCH BUYS ROYAL LICENSE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The picturesque old rural parish of Oswestry, Shropshire, has just recovered a royal license, signed 257 years ago by King Charles II, empowering its Congrega-

tionists to meet for public worship in the house of one Hugh Edwards of that place.

This interesting document, it appears from a statement made at a meeting at Christ Church Congregational Church, Oswestry, has been bought from a Staffordshire book-seller into whose hands it had come with property belonging to a former member of Parliament.

South Africans
Want Whites' Pay
for Equal Work

General Council of Umtata to
Make 'Thorough Investi-
gation' of Matter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UMTATA, S. A.—The native General Council of Umtata feel that for equal work natives should be paid at the same rates as Europeans.

In discussing a motion on this point, Councillor Sakwe said there were few natives who claimed the same wages as a white man, but if native were paid according to efficiency they would be satisfied.

The magistrate of Umtata had a good deal of sympathy with the idea. He moved, as an amendment, "that the following words be added to the motion: and with this end in view the Government should cause a thorough investigation to be made into the matter by a departmental committee."

The magistrate of Matatiele said they must not run away with the impression that it was the color of a man that governed his pay. He knew of a native clerk in Cape Town drawing £400 a year because he was a capable man. Generally speaking, Europeans were more reliable and had more initiative.

The magistrate of Willowvale said efficiency rather than color was the governing factor. The motion was agreed to with the amendment moved by the magistrate of Umtata.

WIRELESS AMATEURS
MEET EMERGENCY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The value of amateur wireless stations in an emergency was strikingly proved during the floods in Tasmania when all telegraph communication was cut off for three days.

Trevor Watkins of Hobart immediately offered his station 7XD to the Postal Department, and it was operated continuously until the telegraph service was restored. At the same time Mr. Watkins' station provided an effective service with Melbourne, which end was maintained by Bruce Hardy's station 3YX, operated under the supervision of the Postal Department.

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Plate Powder

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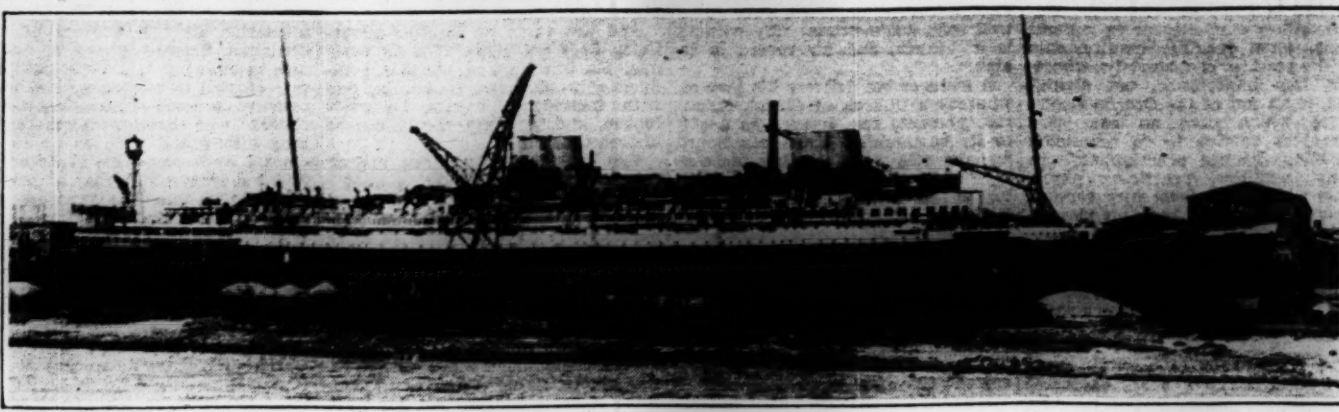
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IN EVERY DISH

"A.I. with everything" applies to the kitchen as well. Use during cooking, and every dish is more tempting—more appetizing.

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Opposite Grand Central Terminal
NEW YORK CITY

New Liner Sacrifices Traditions in Ship Design to Attain Maximum of Speed



VIEW OF BREMEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION
Transit From New York to Southampton Expected to Take Five Days—to Bremen, Six. When About 600 Miles From Destination Airplane Bearing Urgent Mail Will Be Shot Off, and Letters May Thus Cross the Ocean in Four Days. The Vessel Has Four Screws, and 2000 Tons of Water Are Pumped Hourly In and Out to Condense Steam of Turbines. Bells and Light Signals May Be Operated From 10,000 Different Points.

Germany's Speed Ship Bremen Prepares for Maiden Voyage

Many Innovations in Design, With Everything Made Subordinate to Speed—Sister Ship, Europa, in Preparation for Atlantic Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BREMEN—The Bremen, Germany's newest transatlantic liner, measuring 45,000 tons and owned by the North German Lloyd, is a veritable speed ship. Everything has been done to cut down head resistance above and below water, even though time-honored traditions in ship design had to be discarded. The bow is round, and the front of the superstructure and of the bridge sweeps back in a curve. The two funnels have the shape of a drop, insuring the best streamline effect, and the row of lifeboats on either side has been swung back as far as possible, so as to be cleared out of the air current.

This sleek and smooth vessel will speed from New York to Southampton in five and to Bremen in six days. The mail it carries will reach its destination even faster, for as soon as the vessel has come within a range of 1000 kilometers of the port, an airplane which is carried on the uppermost deck will be shot off taking the urgent mail with it. In this way letters will travel across the ocean in four days.

All the windows on the upper decks are of unbreakable glass to withstand the pressure of the wind.

The heating of all first class cabins is by electricity. Special service alleys run through several of the decks, so that passengers and crew no longer get in one another's way.

There is no boat-deck of the usual kind. The boats are hung so high that one can walk below them and thus a new open-air promenade deck is gained. There are two auxiliary bridges besides the main bridge.

Some 32,000 tons of sea water are pumped each hour into and out of the Bremen for condensing the steam of the turbines. In the same period 3,000,000 cubic meters of air are sucked in by the ventilator shafts for ventilating the ship and operating the furnaces. About 1000 kilometers of cable were laid and an additional 200 kilometers of wiring. Bells and light signals may be operated from 10,000 different places in the ship.

The Bremen is an oil burner and has four screws. Turbines were chosen in the place of oil engines, because they permit greater speeds. The engines' horsepower and the speed are kept secret. The latter, perhaps, is not actually known.

The Bremen and her sister ship, the Europa, will form a new silhouette on the Atlantic. The Bremen will make her maiden voyage in July. Her arrival in New York should create a sensation on the Hudson.

Did Prince Charlie
Use This Staircase?

Secret Way to Roof in Old
Manchester Building
Relic of Stuarts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—A secret staircase which might have been used by Bonnie Prince Charlie has been disclosed during demolition work in the heart of this city.

The staircase is a narrow, twisting affair and leads from a tiny garret through a chimney to the flat roof of the building, which has passed successfully from a noble Georgian mansion to a famous old inn and then to a warehouse.

Built in 1736 by one Jeremiah Bower, a Manchester tradesman with Jacobite leanings, the mansion was frequently a hiding place for Highland officers, and it is established that Bonnie Prince Charlie himself stayed there on more than one occasion.

It became the Bridgewater Arms, an inn at which many famous men, including Southey, De Quincey, and the Archduke Maximilian of Austria stayed. Southey scratched a verse on one of the windows with a diamond.

Industrialists Oppose Customs

English and Swedish Leaders
in Stockholm Seek Abolition of Barriers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—A meeting of the English-Swedish industrialists in Stockholm which lasted two days had as its purpose the bringing about of the continuance of that co-operation which exists between the leaders of English and Swedish industry and to give an opportunity for an exchange of opinions regarding the

future progress of this industrial exchange, especially with regard to the breaking down of customs barriers.

The retiring president of the Federation of British Industries, Lord Ebbisham, presided. Other members of the delegation were W. J. U. Woolcock, W. A. Lee, Guy Locock, Norman Beves, and Capt. James Murray.

This conference followed on one held in London last year and is a link in a series of visits which the Federation of British Industries is making to France, Germany and Italy. Such visits were initiated for the purpose of re-establishing, after the World War as soon as possible, normal relations, and Sweden is the only neutral country included.

Many Valuable Manuscripts,
It Is Said, Are Included
in the Gift

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Prof. Per Hebbe, who has recently returned from a visit to Russia, states that he has sorted over the literature in the Russian State Library offered by the Soviet Government to Sweden and has also bought many valuable manuscripts.

In 1923 the Russian Government presented a large number of books to Uppsala University, chiefly printed matter during the revolution, and this former donation has now been completed by both older and more modern literature.

Over 5000 volumes, documents and publications of different sorts, have been acquired and will arrive on the first steamer from Petersburg.

WHITE STAR—BIG SHIP ROUTE
All Authorized Christian Science Literature and Periodicals Will Be Found in the Libraries on White Star Boston-New York Steamers.

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Not calling Boston

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Adriatic Sat. June 15
Cedric Sat. June 22
Not calling Boston

SOUTHAMPTON-CHERBOURG
TO NEW YORK
Olympic Wed. June 19
Homeric Tues. June 25
Majestic Wed. July 3

NEW YORK TO
SOUTHAMPTON-CHERBOURG
Olympic Fri. June 7
Homeric Sat. June 15
Majestic Sat. June 22

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Our Men's Hosiery Department is conveniently situated, adjoining the main entrance, and is well stocked in high-class merchandise to meet the requirements of the most exacting tastes for either day, evening or night wear.

No. 1. MEN'S POPLIN PYJAMAS, in a variety of fancy-colored stripes on white grounds. Specially recommended for hand wear. Price 55/6

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MEN'S HAND-SEWN CHAMOIS GLOVES made from exceptionally soft skins. Best English make. Price 12/6 per pair. Also tan Cape, hand-sewn, at the same price.

SEMI-BROGUE SHOES in fine quality brown willow calf, with stout sole. Price 49/6 per pair.

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MEDIUM WEIGHT BROWN WILLOW CALF SHOE, excellent quality. Also in black box calf. Price 49/6 per pair.

CHINESE OBJECT TO STRICTNESS OF CENSORSHIP

Nanking Leaders Believe
Freedom of Press Is Not
Desirable in China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING, China—Reversion to strict censorship of the Chinese press, which has been general in China since the rise of modern journalism until a year ago, has been noted with dismay by sympathetic observers who applauded the Nanking Government's acceptance of the idea of freedom of the press.

Recent disturbances in various parts of the country have apparently convinced the Nanking leaders that freedom of the press is not desirable in China, and Chinese newspapers report that the Nanking authorities have ordered re-appointment of censors in North China, as well as in the provinces directly under the control of Nanking.

The censors in North China have been appointed by the military authorities, as has been done under previous warlords. Foreign letters are said not to be affected. So far as is known, foreign mails have not been opened in any case, but this was also true under previous regimes.

Foreign press messages, however, are again subjected to censorship when sent from any other place in China than the Shanghai International Settlement, where the foreign cable companies have their own offices, under foreign jurisdiction.

On behalf of the National Government, it may be stated that rumors of a most alarming character, many of which were manifestly untrue, have been circulated in North China in the weeks before the censorship was re-established. Both foreign and Chinese news agencies have been guilty of spreading rumors of dissension in the Nationalist ranks.

The danger in the renewed censorship is that the National military authorities will altogether suppress adequate editorial comment by the Chinese press. To place the automatic right of deciding what shall appear in the newspapers in their hands, is a serious threat to the independent Chinese opinion which was beginning to obtain expression.

Thus far, the foreign-language press has not been affected.

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—an impression of part of the
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These lovely
Bed Linens
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THESE lovely Bed Linens are typical of the delightful productions sold in BARKERS Linen Salon. In this wonderful apartment—an impression of which is reproduced above—all that is good in the way of linens is displayed in tasteful variety. Particular attention is paid just now to outfits for those 'setting up house' for the first time—here the 'June Bride' will find her heart's desire in fine linen

FINEST HAND EMBROIDERED HAND-MADE FILET LACE TRIMMED SHEETS and PILLOW CASES of a superior fine quality Linen.

SHEETS
Size 2 x 3 1/2 yds. ... Price 105/- each
Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 ... 132/6
PILLOW CASES to match ... Price 49/6 each
22 x 30 inches ... 52/6
22 x 27 ... 52/6

A Dainty Design in HAND-MADE FILET INSERTION SHEETS and PILLOW CASES with delightful hand-drawn thread work. Of exceptionally fine quality Linen.

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Can you say: 'Britain's Crispest Biscuits'?

It's easier to say—
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17 Peek Frean favourites in
'P.F. Assorted'

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OF OVER 10,000 SQUARE FEET
—an impression of part of the
wonderful Linen Salon at BARKERS

These lovely
Bed Linens
are typical...

THESE lovely Bed Linens are typical of the delightful productions sold in BARKERS Linen Salon. In this wonderful apartment—an impression of which is reproduced above—all that is good in the way of linens is displayed in tasteful variety. Particular attention is paid just now to outfits for those 'setting up house' for the first time—here the 'June Bride' will find her heart's desire in fine linen

FINEST HAND EMBROIDERED HAND-MADE FILET LACE TRIMMED SHEETS and PILLOW CASES of a superior fine quality Linen.

SHEETS
Size 2 x 3 1/2 yds. ... Price 105/- each
Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 ... 132/6
PILLOW CASES to match ... Price 49/6 each
22 x 30 inches ... 52/6
22 x 27 ... 52/6

A Dainty Design in HAND-MADE FILET INSERTION SHEETS and PILLOW CASES with delightful hand-drawn thread work. Of exceptionally fine quality Linen.

SHEETS
2 x 3 1/2 yds. ... Price 42/- each
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 ... 52/6
PILLOW CASES ... Price 21/9 each
22 x 30 inches ... 24/9
22 x 27 ... 24/9

BARKERS
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John Barker and Compy Ltd., Kensington, London, W. 8, Eng. Phone Western 5432

Can you say: 'Britain's Crispest Biscuits'?

It's easier to say—
Peek Frean's

17 Peek Frean favourites in
'P.F. Assorted'

COVERING AN AREA
OF OVER 10,000 SQUARE FEET
—an impression of part of the
wonderful Linen Salon at BARKERS

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livelihood since the Mississippi flood. In Vermont, contributions have been made to complete relief work begun in November, 1927, following the destruction of much property by a flood. Assistance has been given in Greyliff, Wyo., El Dorado, Kan., and McCook, Neb., for similar reasons. In the West Indies, the islands of Porto Rico, Montserrat and St. Kitts were swept by the same hurricane which visited Florida; and here, also, the Relief Fund extended a helping hand.

Some beneficiaries in Estonia, Finland, and Germany received additional help. In Greece, assistance was given in Salonika, in Corfu and Macedonia to provide food, especially for children. Because of recent floods relief was extended in Tasmania.

The Christian Science Relief work has been continued. The Government Hospital, Asheville, N. C., and the results of its labors have been gratifying, for men who have sought his aid have been restored to health and enabled to return to their families. The work, a steady interest in the men as they witness the restoration of their companions who have turned to Christian Science for help.

A relief committee writes: "We often hear people say that their joy has been one of their friends or acquaintances has become interested in Christian Science. We have had many such experiences and causes for gratitude."

The many requests received for Christian Science literature, including copies of the Bible and of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, as well as letters of gratitude and appreciation, testify to the work. To some of those who helped Christian Science was unknown, or at the most was only a name; now, because of the spirit in which aid has been tendered, and by the knowledge they have gained from the literature given them, they recognize in a definite religion of which "the vital part, the heart and soul," as our Leader says, "is Love" (Science and Health, p. 13).

Construction of the sanatorium in San Francisco was begun in April. When the clearing of the tract and excavation were completed, the concrete foundations were put in, and the steel is now being erected on the site and is in process of erection. The location is in an attractive plot of about 18 acres of land, which is rolling and heavily wooded with eucalyptus trees. The building will be a commanding view of the best residential sections of the city. It will accommodate 120 guests and associates, and will have adequate provision for the administration and office needs, and the necessary room where Christian Science services may be held and lectures delivered.

Generous support of the project is being received by the Treasurer. The Mother Church, and it is coming from all parts of the field, including Europe, Australia, and distant Java. The continued contributions of Christian Scientists for this most charitable project of our movement are being received with appreciation by the building operations may proceed without delay, and that the institution may be opened next year, and so begin its benevolent work.

The sanatorium at Cheltenham Hill, it is founded in furtherance of Mrs. Eddy's statement in a letter published in the Christian Science Sentinel of October 7, 1916, that "Our Cause demands a wider circle of means for the work of philanthropy and charity, and better qualifications for practical purposes."

The members of The Mother Church from all parts of the world, assembled in its Annual Meeting, have been listening to reports of the various activities of the movement, telling of what has been undertaken and accomplished in the last year. Not many of those who have listened to these reports may realize, however, that the substance of what has been presented to them here has been considered from day to day throughout the year in the work of the Board of Directors. They have little to add to these reports except to say that the Directors' work is now confined to what Christian Scientists speak of as "headquarters," but goes out in response to the appeal of human need whatever its nature, in line with the Master's declaration, "The field is the world." This is literally true today, as to the work of The Mother Church, and the prophecy of Isaiah, that "all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God," is being fulfilled in this field of the ministry of Christian Science.

In the relief of those who suffered because of emergencies and disasters in Europe and elsewhere, Christian Scientists have done their part in feeding the hungry, and in giving them the help which has been presented to them here has been considered from day to day throughout the year in the work of the Board of Directors. They have little to add to these reports except to say that the Directors' work is now confined to what Christian Scientists speak of as "headquarters," but goes out in response to the appeal of human need whatever its nature, in line with the Master's declaration, "The field is the world." This is literally true today, as to the work of The Mother Church, and the prophecy of Isaiah, that "all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God," is being fulfilled in this field of the ministry of Christian Science.

The business management was put in the hands of the Churches and the Society in Berlin. Helpers from Germany, the European Continent, and England served gladly in this great and world-embracing cause. Not only were we told by many visitors from different nations, classes, and confessions that the Monitor is appreciated, but many also heard for the first time of the existence of this new paper and became acquainted with it.

The Six Churches of Minneapolis, Christian Science Society, Excelsior, Minnesota, and Christian Science Organization of the University of Minnesota—The one outstanding development in this field of the year has been the completion of the building of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, the first service being held last Thanksgiving morning. The Christian Science Organization at the University is now holding weekly lectures in place of the former bi-monthly meetings, and has given two lectures during the current year. In all the churches there has been increased attendance, both at the services and at the lectures. Only one divinely inspired, as was our Leader, could be undertaken and established the publication of our literature, which is such a stupendous influence today in Christianizing the affairs of men and nations the world over.

It is no light thing for the Directors to deal wisely with the varied calls of human need, but the Master's

command to his disciples comes down the centuries, "Give ye them to eat." The material supply is insufficient; then, it is never sufficient; but Christian Science proves daily that the spiritual supply is infinite and meets every human need, whatever its nature. Wisdom is needed by us above all else; and we must seek it from the divine commission, for "no wisdom is wise but His wisdom" (Science and Health, p. 275). Christ Jesus said his followers must be "wise as serpents;" and as we reach this attainment we shall love God supremely. And in serving God wherever we may be placed, we must keep ever in view what someone has called the "full content of Christianity." It is described in the tenth chapter of Matthew, and as we ponder the divine commission, we find that every loyal student of Christian Science should measure his progress by his unswerving obedience to its high demands. We find these words on the cover of each copy of Mrs. Eddy's writings, and on our periodicals:

Messages From Branch Churches Reflect Fealty and Show Progress

Messages from branch churches reporting the wide expansion and constant progress of the Christian Science movement throughout the world, giving deep expressions of gratitude and unswerving loyalty, had been received by the Board of Directors, and as many of these as the allotted time would permit were read.

The following, which are divided into two groups and have necessarily been condensed, are characteristic of the many. Those of the first group heard at the meeting were read by John Ashcroft, of St. Louis, Mo.

The Ten Churches and Two Societies, Seattle, Washington.—The following features have been unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in loving acknowledgment for the prosperity and growth of the Cause of Christian Science in Seattle we naturally turn at this time in loyal support to our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, The Mother Church, and the Board of Directors for the many blessings and benefits received during the past year. All ten Churches and two Societies of Seattle join in sending loving greetings to The Mother Church.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The following features of the year's progress have been the obtaining of Legal Status which was conceded by the Argentine Government on August 29th, 1928. Our branch church is therefore now incorporated under Argentine law as a Civil Corporation, and title-deeds for the land acquired are registered in the name of the Church. This has enabled us to go forward with the preparations for building.

Good healing work is being done and is manifested in numerous testimonies at the Wednesday meetings; in increased membership; and in steady growth in attendance at services and Sunday School.

Second Church, Vancouver, B. C.—new charitable project of our movement are being received with appreciation by the building operations may proceed without delay, and that the institution may be opened next year, and so begin its benevolent work.

The members of The Mother Church from all parts of the world, assembled in its Annual Meeting, have been listening to reports of the various activities of the movement, telling of what has been undertaken and accomplished in the last year. Not many of those who have listened to these reports may realize, however, that the substance of what has been presented to them here has been considered from day to day throughout the year in the work of the Board of Directors. They have little to add to these reports except to say that the Directors' work is now confined to what Christian Scientists speak of as "headquarters," but goes out in response to the appeal of human need whatever its nature, in line with the Master's declaration, "The field is the world." This is literally true today, as to the work of The Mother Church, and the prophecy of Isaiah, that "all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God," is being fulfilled in this field of the ministry of Christian Science.

First, Third and Fourth Churches, Toronto, Canada.—Send loving greetings to The Mother Church, and gratefully acknowledge the work of all branches of the work. Fourth Church has had the joy of opening its new edifice and the building of Third Church has gone steadily forward.

First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Churches, Berlin, Germany.—Berlin six lectures have been delivered in German and four in English. They have given many people a clearer understanding of the teachings, life and work of our beloved Leader.

The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the "Pressa" in Cologne, presented to us by the love and foresight of the Trustees of the Publishing Society, has been an especial joy to us.

The business management was put in the hands of the Churches and the Society in Berlin. Helpers from Germany, the European Continent, and England served gladly in this great and world-embracing cause. Not only were we told by many visitors from different nations, classes, and confessions that the Monitor is appreciated, but many also heard for the first time of the existence of this new paper and became acquainted with it.

The Four Churches of Long Beach, California.—During the past year many blessings have come to us, Christian Science Society of Long Beach has received recognition as a church, another Reading Room has been opened, the attendance at our services is constantly

increasing, and one Sunday service is broadcast weekly. It has been our privilege to have an average of one lecture a month given in our city by a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturers, the greater number of which have been radio-cast.

First Church, Newton, Massachusetts.—Our progress during these last few years includes the steps of church building and dedication, an increasing membership, better support of our periodicals and the opening of a new Reading Room.

These human steps have been taken in unity and brotherly love, and symbolize the obedience, humility and spiritual joy unfolding in the consciousness of the whole church body. In heartfelt gratitude we offer thanks for the understanding of Church which Mary Baker Eddy has given to this age, and for church government as revealed to us in the Manual.

The Directors of The Mother Church in behalf of this Meeting and its branches acknowledge with gratitude and thanksgiving these loving messages from the branch churches, evidencing the steady growth and unity of the Christian Science movement.

United Reports.—Joint Reports have been received from the following named Churches and Societies:—

First and Second Churches, St. Paul, First Church, Stillwater, and First Church, White Bear Lake, Minnesota.

First and Second Churches, Birmingham, Alabama.

The three Churches of Berkeley, California.

The twenty-nine Churches and one Society of Los Angeles, California.

The eight Churches of Oakland, California.

The five Churches of Denver, Colorado.

The four Churches of Washington, D. C.

First Church, Honolulu, and Societies at Hilo and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Churches, Manhattan, and First Churches, Elmhurst, Far Rockaway, Bingham, Forest Hills, Jackson Heights, Jamaica, Queens Village, Richmond Hill, St. Albans, Whitehouse, and First and Second Churches, Staten Island, New York.

The three Churches and Society of Rochester, New York.

The six Churches of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

First and Second Churches, San Antonio, Texas.

First and Second Churches, Durham, First Church, Farmington, and Society, Salisbury, South Africa.

INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.

Africa.—Society, Bulawayo; First Church, Cape Town; Society, Kimberley.

Asia.—China—First Church, Shanghai.

Dutch East Indies—Batavia (Java), Society.

Philippine Islands—First Church, Manila.

Australia.—New South Wales—Third Church, Sydney.

Tasmania—First Church, Hobart.

Victoria—First Church, Melbourne.

New Zealand—Second Church, Christchurch; Second Church, Wellington.

Europe.—Denmark—Society, Danzig.

France—Society, Cannes; Second Church, Paris.

Germany—First Church, Bielefeld; First Church, Breslau; First Church, Dresden; Society, Elberfeld; First Church, Hamburg; Second Church, Hanover; Society, Landau; First Church, Munich.

Great Britain and Ireland.—England—Society, Bedford; First Church, Birmingham; First Church, Brighton; First Church, Burnley; First Church, Chiswick; Society, Ilford; Society, Lancaster; First Church, Leytonstone; Society, Leamington; First Church, Liverpool; First Church, London; Ninth Church, London; Eleventh Church, London; Second Church, Nottingham; First Church, Sheffield; Second Church, Sheffield; First Church, Sutton Coldfield; Society, Wallasey; Society, Wellingborough.

Ireland—First Church, Rathmines.

Scotland—Second Church, Glasgow.

Italy—First Church, Florence.

Sweden—First Church, Stockholm.

Switzerland—First Church, Geneva.

North America.—Canada—Second Church, Calgary; Society, Kelowna; First Church, Kitchener; First Church, Medicine Hat; First Church, Montreal; First

Church, Ottawa; First Church, Saskatoon; Third Church, Vancouver; First Church, Victoria; Society, Virden.

United States.—Alabama—Society, Huntsville; First Church, Mobile.

Arkansas—First Church, Fayetteville; First Church, Fort Smith.

California—First Church, Anaheim; First Church, Bakersfield; First Church, Beverly Hills; First Church, Chula Vista; Society, Glendale; First Church, Huntington Park; First Church, Inglewood; Society, Laguna Beach; First Church, Long Beach; First Church, Monterey Park; Society, Oceanside; First Church, Oroville; First Church, Richmond; Sixth Church, San Diego; Fifth Church, San Francisco; Sixth Church, San Francisco; First Church, Santa Ana; First Church, Santa Barbara; First Church, Santa Monica; First Church, Sebastopol; Society, Sonoma; First Church, South Gate; First Church, Ventura.

Colorado—Fifth Church, Denver.

Connecticut—First Church, Danbury; First Church, Meriden; First Church, New Britain; First Church, New Haven; First Church, New London; First Church, Waterbury.

Delaware—First Church, Wilmington.

Florida—First Church, Coconut Grove; First Church, Jacksonville; First Church, Miami Beach; First Church, Orlando; Society, St. Cloud.

Illinois—First Church, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana—First Church, Indianapolis; First Church, Ellettsville; First Church, Evansville; First Church, Gary; First Church, Hammond; First Church, Muncie; First Church, South Bend; First Church, Terre Haute.

Iowa—First Church, Clinton; First Church, Davenport; Second Church, Sioux City.

Kansas—Society, Overland Park; First Church, Pittsburg; First Church, Topeka.

Louisiana—First Church, Alexandria; First Church, Monroe.

Maine—First Church, Portland.

Massachusetts—Second Church, Boston; Third Church, Boston; First Church, Braintree; First Church, Chelsea; First Church, Cotuit; First Church, Fitchburg; First Church, Great Barrington; First Church, Lowell; First Church, Marlborough; First Church, Pittsfield; First Church, Rockland; First Church, Worcester.

Michigan—First Church, Flint; First Church, Grand Rapids; Second Church, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—First Church, Minneapolis; First Church, St. Paul; First Church, St. Cloud; First Church, Thief River Falls; First Church, Wadena.

Mississippi—First Church, Jackson; First Church, Natchez; First Church, Vicksburg.

Missouri—First Church, St. Louis; First Church, Springfield; First Church, Warrenton.

Montana—First Church, Helena.

Nebraska—First Church, Omaha; First Church, Lincoln; First Church, Norfolk.

Nevada—First Church, Reno.

New Hampshire—First Church, Concord; First Church, Manchester; First Church, Nashua; First Church, Portsmouth; First Church, Rochester.

New Jersey—First Church, Newark; First Church, Paterson; First Church, Plainfield; First Church, Trenton; First Church, Vineland.

New Mexico—First Church, Albuquerque; First Church, Santa Fe; First Church, Taos.

New York—First Church, Albany; First Church, Amsterdam; First Church, Binghamton; First Church, Buffalo; First Church, Elmira; First Church, Ithaca; First Church, Jamestown; First Church, Oswego; First Church, Poughkeepsie; First Church, Rochester; First Church, Schenectady; First Church, Syracuse; First Church, Utica; First Church, Watertown; First Church, West Coxsack; First Church, Westerlo; First Church, Yonkers.

North Carolina—First Church, Charlotte; First Church, Durham; First Church, Fayetteville; First Church, Greensboro; First Church, Raleigh; First Church, Winston-Salem.

North Dakota—First Church, Grand Forks; First Church, Minot; First Church, Williston.

Ohio—First Church, Cleveland; First Church, Cincinnati; First Church, Columbus; First Church, Dayton; First Church, Lima; First Church, Mansfield; First Church, Marion; First Church, Sandusky; First Church, Toledo; First Church, Warren.

Oklahoma—First Church, Oklahoma City; Second Church, Tulsa.

Oregon—First Church, Astoria; First Church, Bend; First Church, Pendleton; Second Church, Portland; Eighth Church, Portland; Society, Silverton.

Pennsylvania—First Church, Ardmore; First Church, Elkins Park; First Church, Harbortown; First Church, Norristown; First Church, Pottsville; First Church, Reading; First Church, Scranton; First Church, Stroudsburg; Society, Uniontown; First Church, Upper Darby; First Church, West Chester; First Church, Williamsport.

Rhode Island—First Church, Pawtucket.

South Dakota—First Church, Rapid City.

Tennessee—First Church, Knoxville; First Church, Memphis; Second Church, Memphis; Second Church, Nashville.

Texas—First Church, Dallas; Second Church, Dallas; First Church, El Paso; First Church, Fort Worth; Second Church, Fort Worth; First Church, Waco.

Vermont—Society, Bellows Falls.

Virginia—First Church, Alexandria; First Church, Arlington; First Church, Falls Church; First Church, Fairfax; First Church, Herndon; First Church, Manassas; First Church, Reston; First Church, Springfield; First Church, Warrenton.

Washington—First Church, Kirkland; First Church, Langview; Tenth Church, Seattle; First Church, Spokane; Second Church, Spokane; First Church, Tacoma; First Church, Tacoma; First Church, Walla Walla.

West Virginia—First Church, Huntington; First Church, Morgantown; First Church, Parkersburg; First Church, Wheeling; First Church, Charleston; First Church, Roanoke.

Wisconsin—First Church, Appleton; First Church, Beaver Dam; First Church, De Pere; First Church, Dodgeville; First Church, Janesville; First Church, Kaukauna; First Church, Keshena; First Church, Ladysburg; First Church, Lincoln; First Church, Marshfield; First Church, Menomonie; First Church, Neenah; First Church, Oshkosh; First Church, Port Washington; First Church, Racine; First Church, Shawano; First Church, Sun Prairie; First Church, Watertown; First Church, Wausau; First Church, West Bend; First Church, Wisconsin Dells; First Church, Winona; First Church, Winthrop.

Wyoming—First Church, Cheyenne; First Church, Laramie; First Church, Rock Springs; First Church, Torrington.

Yukon—First Church, Fairbanks.

Canada—Second Church, Calgary; Society, Kelowna; First Church, Kitchener; First Church, Medicine Hat; First Church, Montreal; First

Church, Ottawa; First Church, Saskatoon; Third Church, Vancouver; First Church, Victoria; Society, Virden.

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Delaware—First Church, Wilmington.

Florida—First Church, Coconut Grove; First Church, Jacksonville; First Church, Miami Beach; First Church, Orlando; Society, St. Cloud.

Illinois—First Church, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana—First Church, Indianapolis; First Church, Ellettsville; First Church, Evansville; First Church, Gary; First Church, Hammond; First Church, Muncie; First Church, South Bend; First Church, Terre Haute.

Iowa—First Church, Clinton; First Church, Davenport; Second Church, Sioux City.

Kansas—Society, Overland Park; First Church, Pittsburg; First Church, Topeka.

Louisiana—First Church, Alexandria; First Church, Monroe.

Maine—First Church, Portland.

Massachusetts—Second Church, Boston; Third Church, Boston; First Church, Braintree; First Church, Chelsea; First Church, Cotuit; First Church, Fitchburg; First Church, Great Barrington; First Church, Lowell; First Church, Marlborough; First Church, Pittsfield; First Church, Rockland; First Church, Worcester.

Michigan—First Church, Flint; First Church, Grand Rapids; Second Church, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—First Church, Minneapolis; First Church, St. Paul; First Church, St. Cloud; First Church, Thief River Falls; First Church, Wadena.

Mississippi—First Church, Jackson; First Church, Natchez; First Church, Vicksburg.

Missouri—First Church, St. Louis; First Church, Springfield; First Church, Warrenton.

Montana—First Church, Helena.

Nebraska—First Church, Omaha; First Church, Lincoln; First Church, Norfolk.

Nevada—First Church, Reno.

New Hampshire—First Church, Concord; First Church, Manchester; First Church, Nashua; First Church, Portsmouth; First Church, Rochester.

New Jersey—First Church, Newark; First Church, Paterson; First Church, Plainfield; First Church, Trenton; First Church, Vineland.

New Mexico—First Church, Albuquerque; First Church, Santa Fe; First Church, Taos.

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North Dakota—First Church, Grand Forks; First Church, Minot; First Church, Williston.

Ohio—First Church, Cleveland; First Church, Cincinnati; First Church, Columbus; First Church, Dayton; First Church, Lima; First Church, Mansfield; First Church, Marion; First Church, Sandusky; First Church, Toledo; First Church, Warren.

Oklahoma—First Church, Oklahoma City; Second Church, Tulsa.

Oregon—First Church, Astoria; First Church, Bend; First Church, Pendleton; Second Church, Portland; Eighth Church, Portland; Society, Silverton.

Pennsylvania—First Church, Ardmore; First Church, Elkins Park; First Church, Harbortown; First Church, Norristown; First Church, Pottsville; First Church, Reading; First Church, Scranton; First Church, Stroudsburg; Society, Uniontown; First Church, Upper Darby; First Church, West Chester; First Church, Williamsport.

Rhode Island—First Church, Pawtucket.

South Dakota—First Church, Rapid City.

Tennessee—First Church, Knoxville; First Church, Memphis; Second Church, Memphis; Second Church, Nashville.

Texas—First Church, Dallas; Second Church, Dallas; First Church, El Paso; First Church, Fort Worth; Second Church, Fort Worth; First Church, Waco.

Vermont—Society, Bellows Falls.

Virginia—First Church, Alexandria; First Church, Arlington; First Church, Falls Church; First Church, Fairfax; First Church, Herndon; First Church, Manassas; First Church, Reston; First Church, Springfield; First Church, Warrenton.

Washington—First Church, Kirkland; First Church, Langview; Tenth Church, Seattle; First Church, Spokane; Second Church, Spokane; First Church, Tacoma; First Church, Tacoma; First Church, Walla Walla.

West Virginia—First Church, Huntington; First Church, Morgantown; First Church, Parkersburg; First Church, Wheeling; First Church, Charleston; First Church, Roanoke.

Wisconsin—First Church, Appleton; First Church, Beaver Dam; First Church, De Pere; First Church, Dodgeville; First Church, Janesville; First Church, Kaukauna; First Church, Keshena; First Church, Ladysburg; First Church, Lincoln; First Church, Marshfield; First Church, Menomonie; First Church, Neenah; First Church, Oshkosh; First Church, Port Washington; First Church, Racine; First Church, Shawano; First Church, Sun Prairie; First Church, Watertown; First Church, Wausau; First Church, West Bend; First Church, Wisconsin Dells; First Church, Winona; First Church, Winthrop.

Wyoming—First Church, Cheyenne; First Church, Laramie; First Church, Rock Springs; First Church, Torrington.

Yukon—First Church, Fairbanks.

Canada—Second Church, Calgary; Society, Kelowna; First Church, Kitchener; First Church, Medicine Hat; First Church, Montreal; First

Church, Ottawa; First Church, Saskatoon; Third Church, Vancouver; First Church, Victoria; Society, Virden.

Sind Sands Reveal Civilization Contemporaneous With Abraham

This Time the Surprising Culture, Not of a Royalty in a Palace, but of a Common-Folk, Is Lifted From Buried Cities of Antiquity

By H. GEORGE FRANKS
Author of "The Bible of the Orient"
and "The Story of the Bible"
Member of the Indian Historical
Records Commission

PROBABLY the last thing any archaeologist ever imagined was that contemporaries of Abraham would be found in India; and yet the recent diggings in the sands of Sind have revealed the secrets of a wonderful civilization hitherto unknown and almost undreamed of, which undoubtedly dates back to the time when Ur of the Chaldees was flourishing. In view of the latest archaeological discoveries in the home of Abraham, the results of the excavations at Mohenjo-daro, in the Indus Valley, a little less than 300 miles from Karachi, are of considerable value, especially as they probably give a more intimate picture of the life and civilization of the people who lived about 5000 years ago than any other archaeological investigations ever made.

By good fortune the workers in India have happened upon the very houses in which these ancient people lived, and as a result of the great variety of relics unearthed from the three top layers of the six cities which have rested for over two millenniums one on top of the other in silent decay, it is possible to know the appearance of the people, the manner in which they lived, the food they ate, the clothing they wore, the games they played, the extent of their culture, the tools they used, the writings they had evolved, the ornaments they put in their houses, the jewelry they carried on their persons, and the animals they domesticated and hunted. About the only thing we do not know is how

they fought their enemies, for no implements of war have as yet been found.

Did Abraham Sail the Indus?
It is too early to ask, perhaps, whether Abraham in his early days ever visited this flourishing corner of northern India and sailed down the mighty Indus, which now flows four miles from the site of the 250-



Closeup of One of Many Thousand Quaint Pictographic Seals Found at Mohenjo-daro.

acre town, but it is certain that his people were contemporaneous with the Mohenjo-darans and that fairly intimate commercial relationships had been established. When the full story of the present discoveries is told, and when it is possible to make a closer side-by-side comparison between the antiquities of Ur and those of Sind, it is almost certain that the most romantic tale of early culture will be related. In the meantime, the experts who are at work in India content themselves with actively guarding their secret treasure-trove, only occasionally telling of what they have found, and even then wisely refraining from making any comments except a few vague suggestions of conclusions that might one day be drawn. But an occasional visitor is welcome at least to be entertained; otherwise this article would never have been written.

A Zoo of Signet Rings
Perhaps the most spectacular and most interesting of all the finds are the pictographic seals—little engraved tablets with animals and queer signs running all over them. Many of the symbols occur again and again in the thousands or more seals which are now on view in the museum, thus suggesting that the art of writing, even in pictures, had been well systematized; although in the absence of any large stones or tablets containing lengthy inscriptions, it is doubtful whether these seals will ever give up any other secrets than the names of their owners. As a general rule, it is clear that they were used for sealing parcels of merchandise, although at the same time they were probably as much articles of adornment (like overgrown signet rings) in the form of amulets. A

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variable menagerie of animals is depicted on the seals, which, with the modeled toys and ornaments found lying about the houses, shows that these people made good use of the horse, cow, humped-bull, elephant, sheep and dog, although it is obvious that they knew not a little about such wild animals as the tiger, elephant and rhinoceros.

The children appeared to have a good time, for in addition to a delightful series of figurines and painted clay models which would equal any modern equipment of a toy Noah's Ark, there have been found some very interesting mechanical toys, one being a horse which moved its head by the pulling of a string, and another being a fully equipped chariot with driver and gabled roof.

Wonderful Jewelry

Various flint and bronze tools and implements have been unearthed with which many of the household essentials were made, and the knowledge of saws, chisels, razors and knives reveals a high state of culture and more or less explains the liberal discoveries of the carvings, the polishings and the designs of the different ornaments. The jewelry, for example, would do credit to many a modern craftsman of the West, and if only the necklaces, beads, bangles, and earrings could be put up for sale in these times, they would have as great a value for the excellence of their workmanship as for their uniqueness. Likewise the pottery. In addition to graceful common pots, there was an amazing variety of ware decorated with designs of swastika, flowers, and animals which would stir modern designers to a high pitch of admiration, for while many of the shapes re-echo old Elam and Mesopotamia, others recall the fine old jars and bowls of Greece and Etruria.

We are given a wonderful picture of the commendable system of drainage of these Mohenjo-darans, both in the streets and in the houses. Each house is built of bricks that were laid with all the precision of a master bricklayer of today, while the floors of the bathrooms still bear traces of the polish which once made them almost like marble. In most houses the baths were constructed in true Oriental style, providing for the water to be poured over the body without reclining, but in one large building, which was undoubtedly a mansion but which might have been



Terra Cotta Toy of Child of 5000 Years Ago.

a palace, there is a fine sunken bath adequate for the immersion of several people at once.

Who Lived There?

But who lived in this strange home of a forgotten civilization? What were the people like who played chess and who communicated with each other through the medium of pictures? Under ordinary circumstances, these queries would have remained unanswered, but by a most amazing piece of good fortune, in addition to the drawings on the seals, there have been unearthed two large earthenware busts which depict respectively a man and a woman of this ancient race. The former is particularly lifelike, and in striking contrast to the other haphazard and crude modelings which have been found. From these busts it would seem that these people were of a Mongolian type, with high cheek-bones. They have an old-fashioned type of ear, almost circular, with a hole in the center, and on the whole possess facial and cranial characteristics which are somewhat remarkable for a race of such antiquity.

There is not the slightest doubt that there are many features common between this newly-found culture and that of Mesopotamia and Babylon, even as there is just as striking evidence that each was very different from the other. Then again, there is the falcon seal on which is a row of four standards carried aloft by men on the top of each of which is a figure for all the world like the famous Egyptian totem-poles, and this feature suggests a connection with pre-dynastic Egypt.

The official summation regarding the newly found civilization is that "there is no question whatever that it formed part and parcel of the wide chalcolithic culture of Asia and Europe, which extended from the Adriatic to Japan, but was focused primarily in the great river valleys of the south: the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Karun, the Helmand, and the Indus. This is an important point to have established; for it means that India came within the same cycle of culture as the rest of

Unblanketing the Past



Commencement of a New Excavation in the Sind, India, Showing Kind of Country and Type of Workmen.

Asia; that she passed step by step through precisely the same phases of development as her neighbors on the West; and that, so far as the later phases are concerned, she passed through them at approximately the same time, although whether at an earlier epoch she took the lead of her neighbors is still a debatable point.

Suddenly Wiped Out

The layers of city upon city at Mohenjo-daro show that the people of that age experienced a series of dire calamities, perhaps in the form of repeated floods from the mighty Indus, but more likely from the invasions of the Aryans from the north which destroyed a culture known as that of the Vedas. Asuras in the third or second millennium B. C. Whatever the cause of the disasters, we are at least faced with two most interesting facts. Here in India we have a fine civilization suddenly disappearing and leaving behind a definite record of life written in buildings and pottery, in jewelry and pictographic inscriptions, in drains and modeled animals; whilst away in Asia Minor we have another civilization just as suddenly and mysteriously appearing in Babylon and leaving on record a more or less similar story of culture, buildings, pottery, architecture, jewelry, and picture writing. In point of excellence that of Babylon certainly takes precedence over that of Sind, but the difference is not nearly so marked when we recall that in Ur and in Babylon, as well as in Egypt, the archaeological discoveries have been mainly confined to the palaces and royal tombs, whilst in Sind they are almost all being made in the houses of the common folk, which, for all we now know, might have been the East End or the Bowery of that ancient capital whose long loneliness is now being disturbed by the picks and spades of a thousand Indian diggers.

It is clear, then, that a whole volume of ancient history might have yet to be written as the result of these discoveries, which so link up the East with the West in such an unexpected manner. Recent expeditions to different parts of Central Asia have demonstrated that there has been a tremendous change during the past few thousand years in the

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called religious insurgents of Jalisco is reported in official announcements. They declare Saturnino Cedillo, commanding the federal army in that area, has enveloped the army of Gen. Enrique Gorostieta at San Julian, Jalisco, and inflicted severe losses. Nine flying columns conducted a simultaneous attack and the insurgents were dispersed.

Twin Suns Show Great Brightness

Credit Given to Dr. Plaskett for Investigation of the Starry Universe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Credit is given Dr. J. S. Plaskett of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria for a decisive investigation into the problem concerning the manner in which the starry universe has been built up. Dr. Plaskett is in charge of the largest telescope in the British Empire, and, according to the famous British natural scientist, Prof. A. S. Eddington, it is from the observation made by Dr. Plaskett that astronomers and physicists were led to believe that the universe was filled with a cloud of inconceivably fine matter containing calcium and sodium.

Professor Eddington states that the inter-stellar cloud was of such low density that it extended throughout the entire physical universe. As a result of this investigation astronomers can now study in the laboratory all the elements of which the matter of the universe consists. Dr. Plaskett discovered the twin suns. He measured them and states that they are 12,000 and 13,000 times as bright as our everyday sun.

MEXICO CITY REPORTS VICTORY OVER REBELS
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California Soon to Consider Change in Registering Deeds

Legislature to Pass on Use by County Officials of Photostatic Method Used Elsewhere

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—California will shortly take up the question of photographic registration of deeds and other records when a bill now pending will be introduced into the State Legislature to authorize county recorders to employ that method of preserving records.

Photostatic machines have been used for several years by private title companies in the State, and with their successful introduction into government offices in other parts of the country, county departments and the legal fraternities are eagerly awaiting the Legislature's verdict. While there are arguments for and against the innovation, efficiency experts generally favor it, primarily on account of its indisputable accuracy and secondly on the ground that it is cheaper than the present method of typing records.

The question of relative costs of the new and old methods, however, would seem to depend largely on the volume of records that pass through the office. The obvious merit in the photographic method lies in its accuracy. Being a facsimile in all but color, the photostatic copy of a record con-

tains everything to be found in the original, providing that it is clear. Even the seals and finger prints are faithfully reproduced. Indistinct instruments or those written in green ink, which does not photograph, still have to be type-written.

One of the chief objections to the photographic system is that it is difficult to read for any length. While the reproduction might be as clear as could be desired, the photograph, it is said, lacks "sharpness."

It has been the experience of several offices that have put the photographic method into universal use, it is claimed, that while the recorder can put the instruments through his office faster than under the typing system, congestion in the office has arisen because the photostatic copies of records take longer to read.

Then there is the question of durability. Severe tests have been given the photostatic records and it is asserted that they stood up to rough treatment better than either handwritten or typewritten copies. But the method is still new and time alone will tell whether the emulsion used, experts agree, will have any deteriorating effect on the paper.

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Art News and Comment

The New York Art Season

By RALPH FLINT

Part I
New York
 NEW YORK'S 1928-29 art season rolls away with its bright trail of beauty brought to light in many and various ways. The large winter and spring National Academy shows brought forth outstanding canvases among the usual array of academic works. At the winter academy Jos Schickler made a very favorable impression with his prize-winning "South Dakota Evening," and John E. Costigan this large family group showing a greater robustness in carving out his patterns; and Charles W. Hawthorne (with a handsomely composed group of "Three Women of Provincetown"), were two other outstanding contributors.

The Spring Academy group featured such artists as Ernest L. Blumenschein, Charles Chapman, Furio Piccirilli, William J. Potter, and Eric Hudson. The Grand Central Gallery stole something of a march on the Academy this year by inaugurating a similar type of exhibition with generous prizes offered by special donors and a full-jury system.

The large annual water-color show brought out the squareists in goodly throng, but there was little to note of exceptional quality, unless it was Jane Peterson's robustly ordered flower studies; Pop Hart, Saul Haskin, William Starkweather and Roy Brown were well represented. The New Society elected to go to Brooklyn this year with its annual show and made a comfortable judgment at the ever hospitable Brooklyn Museum. At the same time and place the Hawaiian exhibition of paintings was in progress, as well as the annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, which always brings interesting groups of prints. The American Art Dealers' Association varied their fare this winter with the introduction of a number of modernistic French canvases. The annual Independents' Show took place for the last time on the roof of the about-to-be razed Waldorf-Astoria, where it has spread its strangely assorted items these many seasons, and there was an annual spring salon that failed to arouse any particular enthusiasm. William Meyerowitz, Victor Higgins, David Burliuk and Robert Broockman were among the prominent exhibitors at the Waldorf.

Among the other group shows and special exhibitions was the notable loan collection of Primitives at Knoedler's which brought forth such masterpieces as Bassetti's jewel-like "Journey of the Magi," previously described at length in these columns, Sandro Botticelli's clear-cut "Portrait of a Young Man" from the Clarence H. Mackay collection, a lovely Mantegna "Adoration" and a rare Virgin and Child. Entranced by these things, the galleries also held a spectacularly successful exhibition of One Hundred Years of French Painting, which included Cézanne's "Portrait of a Young Man," together with exceptional Goussins, Matisse, and Trillois and several superb Van Goghs.

The Kleinberger Galleries also arranged a stunning loan collection of primitive paintings, this time of Germanic origin, among which was Ordinal's striking portrait of Martin Luther and two fine Holbeins. A group of painters representing present-day tendencies in Irish art was seen toward the close of the season, and there was also an English group, stressing modernistic tendencies, at the Sterner Gallery. The Irish group included Dermot O'Brien, Leo Whelan, Mabel Young, Margaret Clarke, Harry Clarke, Stella Steyn, A. E. Sears O'Sullivan, and P. S. Tuohy, while the English group presented such notables as Paul Nash, Duncan Grant, and Roger Fry.

The New York Society of Women Artists, including Elsie Driggs, Dorothy Street, Lucy L'Engle, Theresa Bernstein, Thelma Cudlip, and Anne Goldthwaite, made a vigorous group of modernistically inclined painters, and the annual Allied Artists of America filled the galleries of Fine

Arts Building with a conventional assortment of paintings, conspicuous among which was Luigi Lucioni's prize-winning "Still Life." The DuRand-Ruel Galleries also brought to the fore a fine group of French impressionist canvases.

The Architectural League covered three whole floors of the Grand Central Palace with interesting items, prominent among them being Eugene Savage's murals for the Elks Memorial in Chicago, and the special exhibition of One Hundred Important Paintings by Living American Artists. The American Society of Miniature Painters, with Eulabee Dix, William J. Whittemore, and Elsie Dodge Pattee in outstanding representation, also held its annual exhibition.

(The second half of this article will appear on this page next Monday.)

NEW ETCHING BY ROBERT LOGAN



Courtesy of Grace Horne's Galleries, Boston, Mass.
 Harvard Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Ernst Barlach

CONTEMPORARY artists live in close communion with the contemporary world. The renaissance in the realm of architecture, the rapid growth of the new advertising, and the constant demand for novel stage decoration has brought a closer contact between the man of business and the modern artist. A new race of artists is arising. They see the world in terms of strange decoration, in the terms of modern rhythm, and the freedom of color. They satisfy the hunger for momentary sensation. But they leave aspiration unsatisfied.

There are still artists, however, who live and work far from the world of changing events. Ernst Barlach is one of these. For almost a quarter of a century he has lived a retired life in the little town of Güstrow in the province of Mecklenburg, where he works in the cloistered atmosphere of his own workshop. Even in Germany, where an artist is always revered and respected, however aloof, Barlach receives very little acclaim from the great world. He rarely visits Berlin, and seldom gives an exhibition. Most of his work consists of private commissions, and sometimes a public one. But by leading art critics of Germany he is regarded as one of the most significant German artists.

It is not ignorance of the greater world that keeps Barlach from the noisy centers of modern life. Before he settled down, a man of almost 40, he had sampled life in many parts. He had lived in Hamburg, Dresden and Berlin. He had been down to Italy, and lived two years in Paris. It was a journey to Russia in 1906 that seemed to bring the German artist back to Germany with a full knowledge of what he wanted to do. His sculptured works in wood of those early days differ little from the work he has done almost 20 years later. But Barlach has not been standing still. If there has been any progression at all it is a deepening of the consciousness at the back of his work. There is little change of technique. Only a more simple form of expression betrays the change. The artist's mood, always somewhat religious, becomes more mystical than ever. Where he started out by depicting real figures such as the "Sitting Woman," the "Shepherd in Storm," and "The Reclining Peasant," he now produces such pagan mystic works as "The Fettered Witch" and "The Dreamer."

Barlach works in wood, his chief medium, with a remarkable economy of means. With very few lines he attains a forceful figure, which seems to live from within. He broods over his idea, drawing inspiration from his inner strength, until he has the completed conception. At first many of the works of Barlach will seem ugly to the superficial observer. But Barlach makes no attempt to create beautiful forms in the conventional sense. To him, the artist, what is ugly is merely that which is not in harmony with certain natural laws to which he has the clue. Thus he pays little attention to those conventional notions in which most artists seek to arrest what is most beautiful in a work. To him, the artist, what is ugly is merely that which is not in harmony with certain natural laws to which he has the clue. Thus he pays little attention to those conventional notions in which most artists seek to arrest what is most beautiful in a work. To him, the artist, what is ugly is merely that which is not in harmony with certain natural laws to which he has the clue.

Amando Arena as Batik Artist

Batik by Armando Arena have recently been shown at Smith College, at the Society of Arts and Crafts, New Orleans, and in the Salon d'Automne of Paris in Boston. Mr. Arena was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in piano in 1925. Since then he has continued his musical studies in Boston, besides devoting much time to teaching. The making of batiks on velvet is his avocation.

Recently Mr. Arena was appointed acting director in the music department of the Institute of Fine Arts in Peking (Peking) China. He will take up his new duties in September, following a visit to New Orleans, his home city, and also visiting Hawaii and Japan en route. In Peking he will live as guest in the palace of the Baroness Ungerson Sternberg, an Austrian noblewoman long a resident of Peking, and a patroness of the arts.

Mr. Arena handles unusually large panels, and under his treatment they take on the nature of oil paintings. In all his work we see a strength and vitality unusual in textiles. His "Satyr Group" includes "The Dancing Satyr," a symphony of brown, golden yellow and orange, with a dark purple crackle giving uncommensal character to the golden background. The figure is instinct with rhythm and emotion, and the play of light, due to the nap of the velvet, results in richness of variation in the sheen. The design is but slightly modeled, keeping the effect of flatness desirable in a wall decoration.

The "Satyr's Head" continues the yellow and golden brown combination. The unbroken sweep of profile lines, with the twisted horns, the decorative patterning of the motifs, pleasing to the eye. If it were devoid of subject for it would still be "art for art's sake" from a purely decorative point of view. Classic peace and sense of relaxation plus Gothic love of romance, weird strangeness added to beauty, are mingled in this one composition. Another subject of the Satyr series is "A Study for a Cathedral Window," in which the motifs are carried out in stained glass tonalities. "Shin in Moonlight," an arrangement of silvery greens, grays and greens, accented with orange and misty purple, is something of a Chinese poem that is bound to have a great appeal to the people of the country to which Mr. Arena is soon journeying. In this and many other hangings one notes the musical influence that touches all this artist does. The interpretation of Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie" is most significant. "Flamingoes" is a successful experiment in different tones of the same color, red, a task such as Whistler used to delight in setting himself and also encouraged his pupils to undertake. Pattern is used with well-organized effect in "Water Lilies at Sunset." Others are "Gulls and Waves," "Jealousy," "Gazelle." These batiks were made in the Frank Hoffman studio, Boston.

Contemporary Etchings

In considerable numbers the English and American etchers represented in the current exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart Street, Boston, are making effective use of dry point. The darker notes thus made produce a strong emphasis and accent to foreground values, with the etched lines providing the grayer tones of distance. In "Left by the Tide," and other prints by Homer W. Colby, this contrasting of lights and darks is unusually well used. "Left by the Tide," which is in the "Fifty Prints of the Year" for 1929, is but one of a number of prints in this exhibition that have been significantly honored in recent months. Also included is Gordon Grant's humorous "Three Wise Men," which won the Boston Art Club purchase prize in the spring; Thomas Handforth's "Leda," which won the first prize in the Philadelphia 1929 print show; André Smith's "Man of Sorrows," which won first prize in the Northwest Etchers' Exhibition.

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University etchings by Robert Logan are shown, one of them being reproduced on this page. There is power in F. A. du Peyrou's use of unlinked areas in "A Woodland Pool," and a sculptured feeling for form in Yngve Edward Soderberg's "Hauling Down Balloon."

Several new plates by Norman Wilkinson are seen in this show for the first time in Boston, together with Rol Patridge's "Hill Top," in which houses, rocks, trees and even clouds participate in the convex design. Several English yachting prints by W. L. Wyllie are to be seen, as well as ship and sea studies by Armin Hansen. "Goose Fair, Albi," by Malcolm Osborne, is remarkable for the contrast between the calm stately buildings and the hurried human activities of the market-place they enclose.

Pasadena Exhibitions

PASADENA—The Pasadena Art Institute is full of color. A section of this spectrum is contributed by the exhibit of the Pasadena Society of Artists, consisting of 24 sketches and studies by its members. "Midway Point," by Benjamin C. Brown; Harold Gaze's fantastic "Fairy Symphony" and "Moonlight Adventure," both in his happily chosen medium of water color; "Autumn," by Orvin A. White, and "Sycamores," by Hanson Puthoff, received attention by reason of their admirable association of form and content, a partnership as difficult of harmonious realization as it is necessary to longevity in the sphere of beauty.

In "Breton, Chateau District," Alison S. Clark has produced a charming picture with little paint and painting. In the two offerings of W. Galen Dass, "Newhall" and "Road to the Mountains," there is a distinct feeling for modern illustration well and attractively adapted to subject matter.

The Chicago Architects' Show

Chicago

THE Forty-second Annual Architectural Exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Exhibition League is held at the Arts Club this year instead of at the Art Institute. There is no doubt about it that the league has had hard sledding the last few years in contending with the apathy of otherwise able Chicago architects. Very few of the architects have shown much interest in the show, and some of the good men have been conspicuous by their absence. Then too there has been very little attention paid to the presentation of the exhibits, and there has always been a wilderness of different sorts and sizes of mounts, and very little evidence that the scale of the exhibition as a whole had been taken into account.

The galleries at the Art Institute are much larger than those which the Arts Club has to offer, and the writer thought that there might have been the feeling on the part of the jury that some leniency of selection should be shown in order to fill the walls, but that feeling has been dispelled. There is no gain in quality in the show this year, when the jury might have been expected to make drastic selections and cuts in order to fill a limited space to the best advantage. One is forced to the conclusion that the jury's position has not been an enviable one.

I do not mean to say that the show is bad, but that it could be more interesting. One who glances at the architectural magazines or even at some of the more expensive nonprofessional monthlies knows that very worthwhile things are being done and important problems are being solved by the architects of America, but if one expects a score of the exhibits, there is little evidence of it here. I saw an earnest-looking young

architect yawn widely and quite unconsciously before he had been in the gallery 15 minutes. In the right type of architectural show this should be impossible.

The University of Illinois sends, as usual, an exhibition of the work of the students of its architecture department, but I could see little of a new note about it except that many of the large renderings were in a sort of peacock blue instead of the more usual and restful brown.

A half dozen very handsome buildings by Holabird & Root did much, as in previous years, to raise the standard of the exhibition. Massive structures composed largely of huge up-ended rectangular prisms, they depend almost entirely upon the relationship of simple masses for their effect, and it is highly successful. Together with the new Board of Trade Building, "333 North Michigan," and the Palmolive Building, all of Chicago, was shown a very handsome and simple service building, the Michigan City Generating Station of Michigan City, Ind.

Most of the pleasant country houses shown seem to prove that Americans are incurably romantic, particularly in the country. No matter how handsome the half-timbered English house is, there seems little need for it in America.

There is little sculpture shown, perhaps the best example being the work of Alfonso Iannelli. J. H. Raftery shows four fine wash-drawings, "Chester Terrace, London," being of exceptionally high quality. Donald Nelson has developed a sturdy type of lithographic treatment of architectural subjects, which in his hands is successful, but woe to the inexperienced draftsman who tries to borrow it.

Talmadge & Watson showed con-

sistently good ecclesiastical work. Their churches range from Gothic to Georgian, but are never stupid copies, and never without charm.

The best that can be wished for the next annual exhibition is that the architects of Chicago shall determine to make it a worth-while show. A little time and forethought on the part of architects who have not fully co-operated with the Exhibition League would easily insure this.

Utah Girl's Work in Salon

A bronze portrait of a young French girl, the work of Miss Ruth Wattle of Ogden, Utah, has been accepted by the jury of the Société des Artistes Français and is being shown at the Spring Salon in Paris. The Paris exhibit is held in the Grand Palais des Champs-Élysées. Miss Wattle is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wattle. She began her study of sculpture in San Francisco and later went to Paris, where she continued her studies with Mahonri Young. Upon his return to America she studied with Signor Rosso Rosi, an Italian sculptor, in Paris. Miss Wattle has always worked in her own studio, where her individuality has been allowed to develop a distinctive technique, not influenced by group instruction. A duplicate copy of the last was on exhibition at the Hotel Bigelow gallery, Ogden.

In the National Sculpture Society's all-American exhibition at San Francisco, of the 272 sculptors from all over the United States no less than 23 were born in New England and studied at some period of their careers in Boston.

Beware!

Cheap paint Hum-Bugs

BEWARE the cheap price-per-gallon Hum-Bug that saves less than \$4 on cost of painting the average house and costs at least \$210 more than quality paint in keeping it painted for 5 years! Study the cost chart.

Patton's Sun-Proof Paint

- gives security of property protection at low 5-year cost — keeps out moisture and decay
- prevents depreciation, saves repair bills
- even in the quality class, a higher standard

What Cost To Paint This House?

1st Grade Paint vs. 2nd Grade

300 painters and dealers from 50 typical cities give figures resulting in these averages and comparisons:

1st Grade Paint	2nd Grade Paint
Average Price per Gallon \$3.91	Average Price per Gallon \$2.70
Average Coverage 40 sq. ft. per gallon	Average Coverage 30 sq. ft. per gallon
Required for 500 sq. ft. (500-40) Gallons	Required for 500 sq. ft. (500-30) Gallons
12 1/2 x 8 ft. = \$48.87	16 1/2 x 8 ft. = \$45.00
Labor cost of 12 1/2 x 8 ft. = \$97.74	Labor cost of 16 1/2 x 8 ft. = \$97.74
Total \$146.61	Total \$142.74

But—how long will each job last?

These same painters and dealers state:

1st Grade Paint	2nd Grade Paint
Quality Paint lasts 2 1/2 times longer	Quality Paint lasts 2 1/2 times longer
1x \$146.61 = \$146.61	2 1/2 x \$142.74 = \$356.85
\$356.85	\$146.61
\$210.24	\$146.61

Forget "gallons"—figure in years of economy and protection!

Patton's Sun-Proof Paint Standard Value Since 1855

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MOROSCO Theat. 45th W. By. Evs. 8:30
 Mats. Wed. and SAT. 2:30
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BIRD IN HAND
 Original Cast, after a year in London

BOSTON
COPLEY Evs. 8:30
 Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
THE MAN WHO CHANGED HIS NAME
 A Comedy by Edgar Wallace with Ernest Gladwin

THE HOME FORUM

Voices of the Rapids

Finding Time to Read

A FEW weeks ago a professional man, a friend of mine, forcibly called to my attention the human impossibility of keeping abreast of the times. His profession is one that requires a great amount of reading and thinking to be in the forefront; and his ordinary practice entails the use of many hours of the day and the night. To my query, "What are you reading that is worth while?" he threw himself into a chair and sighing deeply said, "Reading—why I have no time to read. I am kept going and coming all the time to read." I tried to rally him by pointing a few examples of men in his profession who had found time both to read widely and write voluminously. And I feathered my arrow with a few living examples. But with devastating directness he marshaled facts to show me how exceedingly limited is his time for connected reading and sustained reflection. I left this man's presence with the feeling of profound gratitude that his profession had not captured me. "But if it had," I exclaimed savagely to myself, "I should certainly make time to read!" Indeed, the whirlwind of my own days often compels me to steal a few hours from the night, for a book!

Now this all happened with a member of what may be called the older generation. In a sense the good man can feed his thoughts and gain his daily subsistence by what he already knows. For in years gone by he has had to read hard and long. Nevertheless his savage emphasis on the words "no time to read" hit deeply into my thoughts. Consequently, when the other day in conversation with a member of the younger generation the same biting exclamation was made to me, it brought forth all my powers of combat. It was the same story in another setting—a round of daily duties, social engagements, expansive desires, a mere touching of the fringes of existence. Here was a beautiful lady, whose human life was opening like a flower, in a world of language, thought, activity, ambition and achievement, and "no time to read." We sat down to talk this strange situation through.

"You have no time to read?" I asked. "But you have time for parties, dancing, ball games, for play and pleasure. Pray, how do you find time for all these things?" "Well, you see," she said, "the things you mention are so necessary if one is to enjoy oneself, and not be out of the picture. And besides, I am only young."

"Yes," I replied, "it is your youth that appeals to me. You ought not to squander your best years without laying up large stores of knowledge and wisdom. And how can you secure knowledge if you place whole-sale reliance upon the chatter of modern conversation? Here no doubt you get some suggestions and ideas, but they are too near by. You ought

About once in so often you are due to be awake at night. . . . In such circumstances you will hear what the voyageurs call the voices of the rapids. Many people never hear them at all. They speak very soft and low and distinct beneath the steady roar and dashing, beneath even the lesser tinklings and gurglings whose quality superimposes them over the louder sounds. . . . In the stanzas of your half-consciousness they speak; when you bend your attention to listen, they are gone, and only the tumults and tinklings remain.

But in the moments of their audibility they are very distinct. Just as often an odor will wake a vanished memory, so these voices, by the force of a large impressionism, suggest whole scenes. Far off are the clink-clang of chimneys and the swell-and-fall murmur of a multitude in a festal, so that subtly you feel the gray old town, with its walls, the

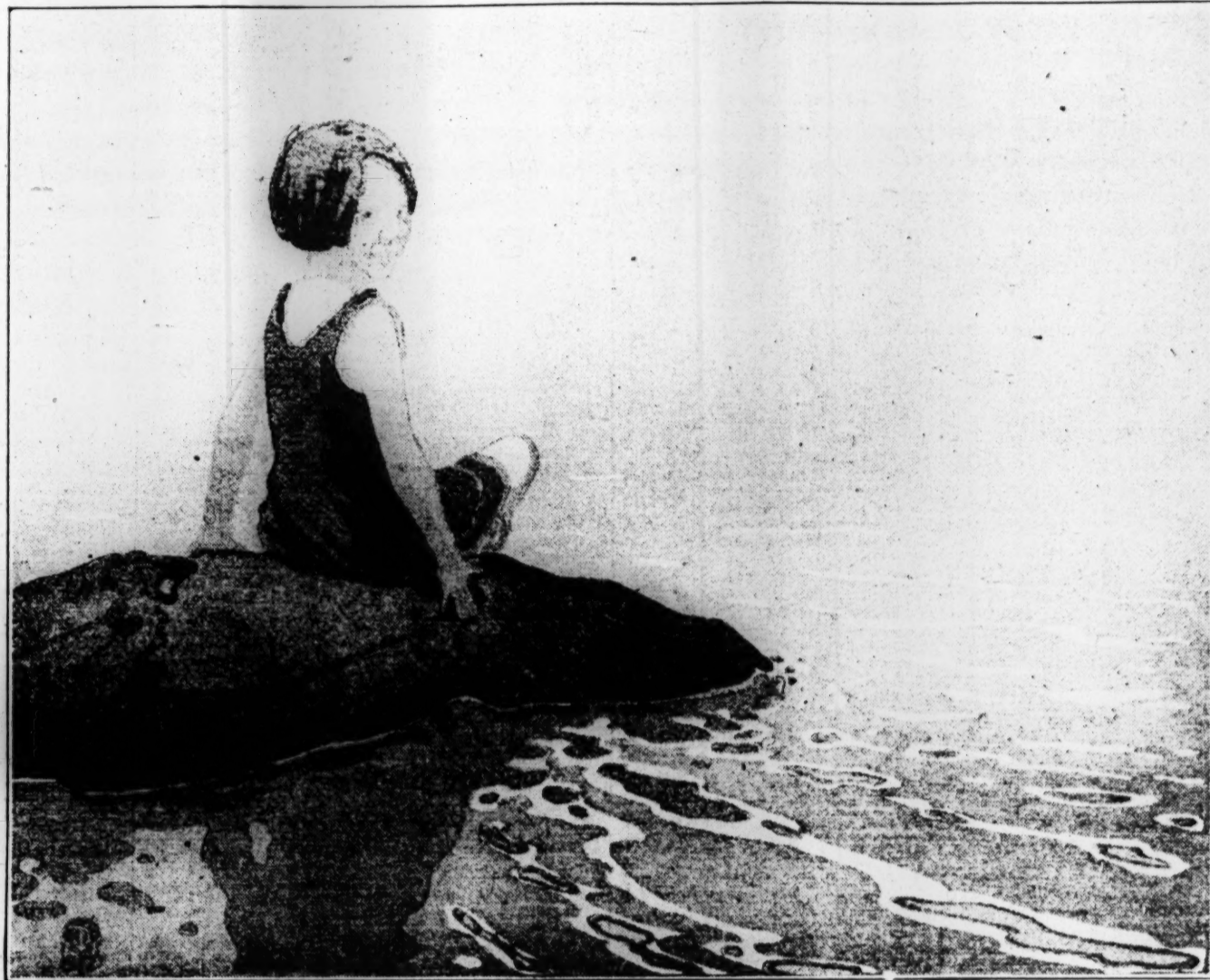
crowded market-place, the decent peasant crowd, the booths, the mel-low church building with its bells, the warm, dust-moted sun. Oh, in the pauses between the swish-dashings of the waters, sound faint and clear voices singing intermittently, calls, distant notes of laughter, as though many canoes were working against the current—only the flutilla never gets any nearer, nor the voices louder. The voyageurs call these mist people the Huntmen. . . . To each is his vision, according to his experience. The nations of the earth whisper to their exiled sons through the voices of the rapids. Curiously enough, by all reports, they suggest always peaceful scenes—a harvest-field, a street fair, a Sunday morning in a cathedral town, careless travelers—never the tumults and struggles.

Nothing is more fantastically unreal to tell about, nothing more concretely real to experience, than this undernote of the quick water. And when you do lie awake at night, it is always making its unobtrusive appeal. The distant chiming ring louder and louder as you cross the borderland of sleep. And then outside the tent some little woods noise snaps the thread. An owl hoots, a whippoorwill cries, a twig cracks beneath the cautious paw of some night creature—on once the yellow sunlit French meadows puff away—you are staring at the blurred image of the moon spraying through the texture of your tent.

The voices of the rapids have dropped into the background, as have the dashing noises of the stream. Through the forest is a great silence, but no stillness at all. The whippoorwill swings down and up the short curve of his regular song; over and over an owl says his rapid whoo, whoo, whoo. These, with the ceaseless dash of the rapids, are the web on which the night traces her more

delicate embroideries of the unexpected. Distant crashes, single and impressive; stealthy footsteps near at hand; the subdued scratching of claws; a faint snuff! snuff! snuff! of inquiry; the sudden clear tin-horn ko-ko-ko of the little owl; the mournful, long-drawn-out cry of the loon. . . . the ethereal call-note of the birds of passage high in the air; a patter, patter, patter among the leaves immediately still; and then at the last, from the thicket close at hand, the beautiful silver purity of the white-throated sparrow—the nightingale of the North—trembling with the ecstasy of beauty, as though a shimmering moonbeam had turned to sound; and all the while the blurred figure of the moon mounting to the ridge-line of your tent—these things combine subtly, until at the last the great silence of which they are a part overarches the night and draws you forth to contemplation.—From "The Forest," by STEWART EDWARDS WHITE.

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Summer. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Walter J. Phillips.

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Lavender

Gay cottage gardens, glad, Comely unkempt, and mad; Jumbled, jolly, and quaint; Nooks where some old man dozes; Currants and beans and roses Mingling without restraint; A wicket that long lacks paint;—Here grows lavender, here breathes England.

Sprawling for elbow-room, Spreading straight spikes of bloom, Clean, wayward, and tough; Sweet and tall and slender, True, enduring, and tender, Buoyant and bold and bluff, Simplest, loveliest stuff;—Thus grows lavender in England.

—WILFRED BLAIR, in Punch.

"Oh, Promise Me"

To his weekly conferences with Genet my husband was accustomed to bring original compositions, and one of these, which in twenty minutes I had heard him compose, was the song "Oh, Promise Me." A few days after he had written it we were asked to dine at the house of Baron d'Anethan and his wife. . . . They had been ordered to Brazil, and it occurred to me that I could safely try my newly acquired vocal skill upon these departing diplomats. I therefore took a book of songs under my arm, and was duly asked to sing. Their comments were only too significant of my capacity, being confined strictly to compliments about the song. My husband then followed and sang to his own accompaniment the had studied the piano professionally, and always had a particularly beautiful touch; the recently composed "Oh, Promise Me." Our hosts were far too intelligent to fail to recognize the talent of the young musician, too quick in judgment and in musical taste to fail to appreciate the song which has sold in its millions, and is now, between Mendelssohn's and Wagner's wedding marches, used as an obligato during the marriage ceremony itself all over our country. . . . The study of music went on all summer, and at the end of the time the score of the opera composed to another of Harry Smith's librettos, and called "Don Quixote," was performed by a famous orchestra in Vienna, one morning in an empty theater. Genet, my husband, and myself were the only audience. I took my place behind a pillar in the gallery, saying to myself, "In a few moments I shall know whether my husband really has a career." In a few moments I knew, for the enormous advance in orchestration, united to the remarkable lyric gift which my husband possessed was enough to convince his anxious young wife, as she awaited the sounds which announced the future.—From "A Musician and His Wife," by Mrs. ROSEMARY DE KOVER.

I smiled in return and said, "You may decide that Scott is tedious, Dickens is not at all amusing; that 'Jane Eyre' has no romantic savor and 'Wuthering Heights' is far from thrilling. Nevertheless, the last-mentioned book is probably the best novel ever written by a woman. Grasp it with both hands!" She turned to go, and the momentousness of her departure swept me with ardent desire to put my belief about books in manageable form, so I quoted Stevenson:

It's an overdone sooth woe and youth, And it brooks with no denial That the oldest friends, Are the dearest friends, An' the new are just on trial.

Canada Gorse

(Victoria, B. C.)

In May the golden yellow gorse of Canada Spread far a wild tumultuous mass, Upon Victoria's beacon hill; An orange flare Reflecting back to fleecy clouds The brightness of the setting sun, Which builds, athwart the western sky, Purpling mountain peaks On shores of opalescent lakes, Where isles and inlets bear the golden light Of west-ward day.

Kind memory curtains quick Illusive evil scenes; But here she ever holds, Nor will not say farewell To the spreading sunset, Where bright flames of Beacon Hill The golden yellow gorse of Canada! WILLIAM W. PORTER.

Gods Schepping Is Goed

Vertaling in het Nederlands van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

IN HET eerste hoofdstuk van Genesis wordt ontvouwd dat God alles schep door Zijn bevel, dat Hij zag al wat Hij gemaakt had, en ziet, "het was zeer goed." In een van zijne jubelende lofzangen verklaart de Psalmist: "De Heere verblijdt zich in Zijne werken;" en voorzeker verblijdt God zich in Zijne werken, omdat zij "zeer goed" zijn.

In het algemeen is de mensheid niet gedachtig geweest aan het feit, dat God uitsluitend de schepper is van het goede; zij heeft zich zoo onder den indruk laten brengen van de schijnbare kwade overvindingen van het dadelijk bestaan, dat deze overmatige afmetingen aangenomen hebben. De onjuiste oordeelstelling, dat het kwade een deel van Gods schepping is, en macht heeft de mensheid te schaden, heeft tot treurige verwarring van gedachte en tot algemeen rampzaligheid gevoerd. Door de gehele Heilige Schrift echter wordt aangetoond, dat er immer menschen geweest zijn, die goedteit gezind genoeg waren om vast te houden aan de waarheid omtrent Gods goede schepping; en om deze reden waren zij gelukkig en gezegend.

Veel van de geestelijke betekenissen van de Heilige Schrift was verloren gegaan door algemeen gemis aan geestelijk inzicht, totdat Mary Baker Eddy de geestelijke ontdekking verkondigde, dat alleen het goede werkelijk en waar is, en dat Gods schepping, die Hij zag als "zeer goed," nimmer veranderd. Mrs. Eddy gaf aan hare ontdekking den naam van Christian Science; en in haar leerboek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" schrijft zij (blz. 263): "Vleeschelijk geloof bedriegt ons." Ook zegt zij (blz. 398, 399): "Het kwade heeft geen macht, geen intelligentie, want God is goed, en daarom is het goede ondefinieerbaar, is het Alles." Sommige ernstige Christenen sloegen acht op hare verklaringen; en geleidelijk zijn vele denkers onder den indruk gekomen van hare leer, en van de zichtbare teekenen van meerdere gezondheid, gerechtigheid en geluk bij degenen die de waarheden van Christian Science aanvaardden.

De onwerkelijkheid van het kwade wordt gedemonstreerd door het geestelijk inzicht, dat het een waanbegrip is, volkomen onthoofd van goddelijk gezag of steun. Sedert den tijd dat Christus Jezus, door zijn heiligen van de Waarheid, diegenen bevestigde, die tot hem kwamen om verlost te worden van zonde en ziekte, werd dit feit niet onkenbaar ingezien. In de Evangelien staat vermeld dat

God's Creation Is Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE first chapter of Genesis it is set forth that God created all by His command, that He finished His work, and that He beheld everything He had made and saw that "it was very good." In one of his jubilant songs of praise the Psalmist declares, "The Lord shall rejoice in His works;" and assuredly, God rejoices in His works because they are "very good."

Mankind as a whole has not been mindful of the fact that God is the creator of good exclusively; it has permitted itself to be so impressed with the apparent evil experiences of everyday living, that these have assumed undue proportions. The erroneous assumption that evil is a part of God's creation, and that it has power to harm mankind, has led to dire confusion of thought and general unhappiness. Throughout the Scriptures it is shown, however, that there were always some who were sufficiently spiritually-minded to cling to the truth concerning God's good creation; and on this account they were happy and blessed.

Much of the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures was lost through general lack of spiritual insight; until Mary Baker Eddy proclaimed the spiritual discovery that good alone is real and true, and that God's creation, which He beheld as "very good," has never changed. Mrs. Eddy named her discovery Christian Science; and in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (p. 263): "Carnal beliefs defraud us." Again, on pages 298 and 299 she says, "Evil has no power, no intelligence, for God is good, and therefore good is infinite, is All." Some earnest Christians heeded her statements; and gradually many thinkers became impressed with her teaching, and with the visi-

ble signs of increased health, righteousness, and happiness in those who accepted the truths of Christian Science. The unreality of evil is demonstrated by the spiritual understanding that it is a misconception, entirely void of divine authority or support. This fact had not been fully discerned since the time of Christ Jesus, who, by his understanding of Truth, freed those who came to him for release from sin and disease. It is recorded in the Gospels that Christ Jesus insisted upon the goodness of God, and he repeatedly declared that good and evil can never issue from the same source, or combine. Since God is good, all that He has created is correspondingly good. Good, therefore, is the only reality created by God, divine Love, who showers His goodness upon man in His image and likeness. The Apostle James perceived this truth and expressed it in his epistle to the early Christians in the following familiar words: "Do not err, my beloved brethren. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Thus, the assumption that evil is divinely ordained and imposed upon mankind as a chastening measure by the inscrutable will of God, is discarded through the revelation of Christian Science; and in its place the joyous opportunity is offered to prove the possibility of conquering sin, disease, and even death by the spiritual understanding that these have no place in the human or the divine economy. Since God has not created evil, it has no real existence. It is false belief, and as such can be cast out of human consciousness by denying its verity and affirming that good alone is real and true. The realization that God is the creator of good alone, that He is changeless in His perfection and brings forth naught but perfection, fills the understanding heart with deepest joy and gratitude. The spiritualized consciousness beholds only good in the one spiritual, perfect creation.

The revelation of good as the only reality is of inestimable value to mankind. When one sees as God sees, one will be enabled to behold the good and the true, even as God always beholds His creation as "very good." In Science and Health (pp. 470, 471) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal; to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

What mean those flights that end just where they begin? The trellis holds a rambler rose? Can that close thicket of green leaves Conceal a secret bower?

Step softly, now the birds have flown. Look up, yes, quite near completion, safe. From all marauders: even a curious eye Could scarce spy out a thing So cunningly concealed.

Could human mind have builded with A nicer sense of privacy, Or found with nicer care a spot So furnished with all requisites? A firm support, a sheltering roof. Soft-blowing breezes, fragrance of fresh flowers.

And flickering sunlight shining through green leaves.

We will not, you and I, disclose The secrets we will not point out That tiny dwelling, soon to be The birthplace of that gay, Redbreasted bird we know so well and love so dear.

MAY TOMLINSON.

"Marked of Greatness"

Wit, the cleanest kind of chivalry, inflexible sincerity, and the dear courtesy that only the sincere man knows, courage and reverence duly met, intellectual ease and great personal charm and beauty—all these made his friendship one of the most treasurable things of his time. . . . His achievement as a poet, definite, memorable, exhilarating, yet reaches its fullness in a volume of work circumscribed enough if we set it beside that by which any other poet established his claim to greatness. . . . It is not lightly that we call men great; it is only once in a while that we slunkle one from the many who do splendidly and fully all that they might do, and say that he among them all is great. But with this man fortune was to be lavish against all example. . . . Although his work, sure as it is, is durable fame, does not place him with those poets, perhaps a score in the language, who, by the scope and volume of their poetry alone, assert their greatness, yet Rupert Brooke will be a name as surely marked of greatness as any in England. . . .

When the poet elects to make brief intellectual holiday, so long as he does so in the terms of his own personality, we should do nothing but make holiday gladly with him. And we may well do so at intervals in a book that moves in the high consciousness of rare but natural poetic achievement, alert with the freshness and daring of splendid youth, grave in that profoundest knowledge which is imagination; a book that will surely pass to vigorous immortality. The first time I saw Rupert Brooke was in the summer of 1912, a few months after his first volume had been published. The editor of Georgian Poetry, whose friendship with the poet will itself make a page in literary history, had invited some of us to hear about his proposed anthology. There were then but a few moments in which Brooke and I could talk together, and all that I can remember is an impression of an extraordinarily alert intelligence finely equipped with both wit and penetrative power, and resolutely declining to use either for any superficial effect. I suppose no one of his years can ever have had in greater measure the gifts that can be used to make easily swayed admiration keener, or greater temptations so to employ his qualities; and I am sure that no man has ever been more wholly indifferent to any such conquests. Humour he had in abundance, but of witty insincerity no trace. Never was a personality more finely balanced. It is this that I remember of him at that first meeting, this that I and all his friends—found governing him and bracing his genius. JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Prose Poets."

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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STRONGER TONE DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Shorts Cover on Rise in Wheat and Easy Money—Some Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, June 3.—The stock market had a decidedly bullish tone in the early morning, due to the sharp rise in wheat prices and the relative ease of money. The market was characterized by a series of excellent profit-taking opportunities, and the advance in wheat prices was particularly noticeable. The market was characterized by a series of excellent profit-taking opportunities, and the advance in wheat prices was particularly noticeable. The market was characterized by a series of excellent profit-taking opportunities, and the advance in wheat prices was particularly noticeable.

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Quotations to 2:30 p.m.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1929

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 2:30 p.m.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1929

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

First Mortgage Securities offer Safe Investment for your surplus funds.

Write for Circular

NORTHERN BOND & MORTGAGE CO.

800 THIRD AVE. SEATTLE

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

NEW YORK, June 3, 1929

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GREATER ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION SHOWN

Electric power consumption is greater than ever before in the history of the public utility industry. The month of February showed an increase of 10 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. Electrical consumption increased to a new high in the Central American countries.

NEW YORK—BETHLEHEM STEEL

NEW YORK—Bethlehem Steel Corporation earnings for the first half of 1929 are reported to be \$18,582,322, compared with \$18,582,322 for the first half of 1928.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCE

The price of crude oil has advanced to 13 cents, making the new price 64 1/2.

SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, June 3 (P)—A jump of nearly 1¢ a bushel in wheat prices took place today in a sudden buying rush, during which next to nothing was for sale. The immediate cause of the lightning upward flight of values was Washington reports that implied a quick passage of farm legislation with \$100,000,000 made available at once for action to help the wheat market.

PAN AM. PETROLEUM PROFITS ARE LOWER

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, reported a net profit of \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,500,000 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927.

TRANSMISSION GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON.—The feature of Transvaal gold mines in 1928 was a record production of 10,355,000 ounces, an increase of 22.56 per cent over the previous high attained in 1927.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWAL

United States Treasury has called for repayment by debtors of \$1,000,000,000 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK STOCKS: Strong; Erie touches new record high. Bonds: Firm; German issues lead advance in foreign group. Oil stocks lead; public utilities and foreign exchange weak; Japan new slump half a cent. Street buying. Sugar: Easy; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Strong; farm relief legislation and decrease in stocks. Cattle: Steady to strong. Hogs: Higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton futures closed higher today. The market was characterized by a series of excellent profit-taking opportunities, and the advance in wheat prices was particularly noticeable.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Strong; farm relief legislation and decrease in stocks. Cattle: Steady to strong. Hogs: Higher.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Call loans—renewal rate, 5 1/2%. Commercial paper, 4 1/2%. U.S. Government bonds, 4 1/2%.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY

Third Avenue Railway Company's report for April, 1929, showed gross revenue of \$1,110,000, compared with \$1,000,000 for the same month in 1928.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations follow: London, 124 1/2. Paris, 124 1/2. Berlin, 124 1/2. Rome, 124 1/2. Madrid, 124 1/2.

DEWALT MOTORS, INC.

NEW YORK—A semi-annual statement of Dewalt Motors, Inc., for the period ending April 30, 1929, shows a net profit of \$1,000,000.

INVESTMENT HOUSE SUSPENSE

Investment houses are in a state of suspense over the outcome of the election. The market is characterized by a series of excellent profit-taking opportunities, and the advance in wheat prices was particularly noticeable.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

Boston Elevated Railway Company's report for April, 1929, showed gross revenue of \$1,110,000, compared with \$1,000,000 for the same month in 1928.

SAN FRANCISCO TICKERS

San Francisco Stock Exchange time to time has been characterized by a maximum of 125 to 130 points. The market is characterized by a series of excellent profit-taking opportunities, and the advance in wheat prices was particularly noticeable.

COLUMBIA GAS EXPANSION

Columbia Gas Company, subsidiary of Columbia Gas & Electric Company, has been authorized to expand its gas service in the New York City area.

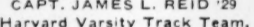
UNION CARBIDE EXPANDS

Union Carbide Corporation has announced plans to expand its operations in the United States and abroad.

ST. LOUIS SPURT
IS OPPORTUNE

**Comes Just as Pirates and
Cubs Are Slumping—Giant
Are Gaining Rapidly**

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	26	13	66.7
Pittsburgh	22	16	57.7
Chicago	22	20	52.4
Philadelphia	20	20	50.0
St. Louis	19	17	52.9
Brooklyn	14	22	38.9
Boston	11	24	31.1
Cincinnati	9	28	24.4
RESERVE DAY			
Cincinnati vs. Boston			
New York vs. Chicago			
Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh			
RESERVE SUNDAY			
Boston vs. Philadelphia			
New York vs. Chicago			
St. Louis at Brooklyn (rain)			



Western Rivals Keep Pace

The Cardinals and Pirates won't come and host 16 in May, while the Phillies will have 15. The Cardinals have 16 victories and 11 defeats to the Cubs' 15 victories and 11 losses. The Giants were next with 15 victories and 11 losses. The Pirates were last with 14 victories the month to gain a better than 50 rating. The other three teams, Brooklyn, Boston and Cincinnati, had each won nine and lost 10 in May. The Robins winning nine out of 10; the Braves winning eight out of 10; the Reds winning eight out of 29.

The Braves and the Reds are standing in the way of the Cardinals and the most games in succession. On May 10 the Braves broke a losing run of

straight, while on the 27th the Reds broke their run of nine straight. After winning one game the Reds went right on losing to drop 14 out of 15, and on June 1 they won their second game in 16 straight contests. Weak hitting has been the Reds' chief fault. In the last 16 games they have made less than 10 hits in all except two, and 13 of them they have made no more than eight. Incidentally their pitching has not been better than fair.

If the Cardinals' record of eight victories in 11 games in their first eastern invasion, is to be taken as an indication of how they will fare against the Pirates, the Cardinals' eastern opposition in the West, the Pirates and Cubs, cannot hope to take away the leading opposition for a while, particularly with their present poor start against eastern clubs. The Cardinals won 10 and lost 11 against their western rivals in the series which closed May 31, while the Pirates won 12 out of 18 and the Cubs

The recovery of the Giants is the outstanding feature of the last two weeks, although it was far from un-

expected. New York has won 10 of its last 11 games and will soon be in the thick of the pennant race, only one-half a game separating it from the first division. The western teams will find the going against eastern rivals much more severe than they did earlier in the year when poor weather conditions in the east kept the clubs of that locality behind in condition. The Giants and Phillies have already proved that in their first two western

The Giants show marked improvement in pitching. The three western contenders in the first division will find them as great a power as last year of this western invasion. Not only have Benton, Scott, and Mays been pitching well of late, but Manager J. M. Gray has hopes that this western invasion will find Hubbell, Walker and Fitzsim-

nions in their best form. One thing fans can almost rest assured of is that when the western invasion is over, the Glens will be in fourth place in the league at least and possibly in third. They are apparently the only hope of the east in the race.

HARVARD OARSMEN ARRIVE

RED TOP, Conn. (AP)—Two Harvard crews arrived here late June 2, making themselves acquainted with their new

surroundings and went to bed early to prepare for the first practice session on the Thames River today, which was a trip to the basic contests. The first tune of "The Charge" and the playing of varsity signals made the trip from Cambridge without the freshmen and combination crew members who will join the camp here later. Examinations will be held today preceding the first rowing practice and the first regatta in two weeks. One of the first things done was a visit by Capt. E. A. Clark '99 to the Yale camp at Gladys Ferry, where the

WELSH TOURISTS WIN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL, Que.—The team selected by the Welsh Football Association for a tour across Canada scored a 3 to 1 victory over the local all-stars yesterday. The tourists, who only arrived on May 1, gave a brilliant exhibition of the dribbling code and while Nelson in goal played brilliantly and was given

SALO REDUCES LEAD
—BYLANS, Ariz. (P)—Battling for the lead as C. C. Pyle's cross-country race SAMBER into his final two weeks, John Salo of Pasadena, N. J., forged a

The front by a margin of 360, the June 1 on the last from Safford, Ariz. to Toiyas. The stretch was 47 miles. Safford finished third in the 2000 288, defeating Gavuzzi of Kansas, who had a 47-minute advantage at the start of the lap by 170. 360, GAVUZZI was fifth in the 4200 360.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS
 West Point 51's, Marametta 11's,
 Ohio State 7's, Annapolis 27's.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who? SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN (Sham-plane).

Where? France and the New World.

When? Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous? A French soldier, navigator and colonizer, the founder of Quebec. Coming of a family of fishermen and mariners, he was early trained in the lore of the sea. After his brief experience in the army, there came to him the command of a vessel belonging to a Spanish fleet sailing to Mexico. Returned to France in 1601, he wrote a careful account of the expedition, which still survives in the original manuscript. He was given a royal pension and soon was persuaded to sail again for the New World, this time to explore and plan for the establishment of a French colony. France had at length decided to pursue a colonial policy in America, and the King appointed Champlain lieutenant-general of a new northern colony for the planting of which a charter had been granted. The departure was from Honfleur, in 1603, and some two months later the party sailed up the St. Lawrence, landed first near the future site of Quebec, then ascended the Lacine Rapids by canoe as far as the site of Montreal.

During the next few years Champlain was sometimes in France, sometimes in America. While in the New World, he skirted the shores of Nova Scotia and sailed as far south as Cape Cod; he gave much consideration to relations between the French and the Indians, and he opened trading posts at Quebec and at Montreal. Building a few cabins and tilling a few fields, he thus earned for himself in 1608 the title of "founder of Canada." Champlain was a man of lofty character, idealistic and devout. His descriptions of the Indian before he was forced into contact with the white man are among the most valuable extant. He was the first European to push out upon that beautiful lake of northern New York State, which yet bears his name.

A Quotation for Today

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—LONGFELLOW

Odds and Ends

Popular Author

Edgar Wallace is considered the most popular author in Germany, according to a recent book census in that country. Jack London previously held this first position.

America's First Lighthouse

America's first lighthouse, the old Cape Henry lighthouse, in Virginia, erected in 1791, will be preserved as a monument to the first English settlement.

Early Fingerprinting

Research work has shown that as early as 200 B. C. the Chinese used impressions of the thumb to sign business and legal documents.

Anti-Freeze Material

About 50,000,000 gallons of alcohol are used each year in automobile radiators.

Jute Burlap

Jute burlap amounting to 625,800,000 pounds was imported by the United States last year, practically the entire amount coming from India.

Venezuela

Venezuela now ranks second in the oil-producing countries of the world.

Angling

United States has 10,000,000 actual and potential anglers, according to President Hoover.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Making a Citizen

(From Fort Worth Record Telegram)

Fort Worth, Tex. HERMAN GREER, 24, has settled down for business permanently in Fort Worth. Greer has a wheelchair now. Within a few days, he will have a new popcorn roaster, and a little stand in the southeast corner of the United Bus Station.

He sits in his wheelchair at the bus station these days, waiting for "the boys" to finish installing his new popcorn stand, and with a broad grin and slightly moist eyes, he'll tell you:

"I've been dreaming all my life about this. Honestly, you know, Little Orphan Annie has nothing on me, now."

Greer drifted into Fort Worth last week, just finishing his sixth year of wandering over the United States, from city to city. Since his arrival here things have happened as "in those unbelievable fairy tales."

They began to happen when O. L. Ross, manager of the bus station, saw him get off the Dallas Interurban, clamber to the curb and stand for a few minutes until he could get his balance with the aid of a crutch. Ross had a car sent to bring him around to the station entrance, where he heard his story. Ross promised to do what he could for Greer and sent him in the meanwhile to the barber shop next door.

J. H. Sprouls saw him in the barber shop. "You need a wheelchair, don't you?" Sprouls asked, after some conversation.

The man answered, "Yes," adding that "only \$100 stands in the way of my getting one." So his new friend took \$10 from his pocket, put it in an envelope as a chair fund starter and went among his own friends for the remainder. Steve Ewing, Ross, R. C. Bowen, B. F. Gilbert, J. F. Green and R. R. Wilson made up the remainder.

Then one of the men suggested the popcorn stand. Once suggested, the price of the stand was raised in a jiffy. It's being put up now by Ross and Bowen in the station.

The boy who had made his way by hitch-hiking and selling pencils will make his way now in a business of his own.

For Others

Anthony, Kan. GWENDOLYN, aged 8, was planning a party, and her mother was helping make out the guest list. Among the names was one that was unfamiliar to the mother and she said, "You don't know this little girl very well, do you? Why not ask someone else?"

The child quickly and positively replied, "But this little girl doesn't have nice things, and I don't think she ever gets to go to a party. I surely want to ask her."

As she insisted that this one girl be especially invited, the invitation was extended and accepted, and the timid little guest will probably always remember the happy party and will realize the love and kindness that prompted the invitation.

Surely when children are thinking of others and desiring to give happiness to them, the world is indeed improving. This incident made at least one observer very humble and resolved hereafter to be more observing.

In Lighter Vein

Another Expense "My dear," said a man to his newly married wife, "where did all these books on astronomy come from?" "A pleasant little surprise for you," responded the wife. "You know, you said this morning we ought to study astronomy; so I bought every book I could on the subject."

It was some minutes before he spoke. "My dear girl," he said slowly, "I never said we must study astronomy; I said we must study economy!" —Tit-Bits.

Practical Swain: "Oh, but just think of the taxes!"

Practicing Up "Why do you keep riding up and down on the elevator, madam?" "My son insists that I must fly with him, and I am trying to get used to the high altitudes."

Now That's Settled "Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?" "Yes, but it takes more money to do it."

A Suggestion Mother: "You say you think that you've solved the dishwashing problem?" Daughter: "Yes, with paper plates and an eraser."

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club

ONE day in early spring, when everybody was beginning to get a bit tired of north winds and bare boughs, Miss Joyce, the teacher of a class of little girls at the Kent Public School in a big, crowded city, came into her classroom quite early on a Monday morning. She carried with her a large, flat basket, and she carried it very carefully.

Early as it was, it was not too early for some of the children to be on hand, for they loved to help with any little fixing and cleaning that Miss Joyce wanted done. So it happened this morning that seven little



Miss Joyce and the Girls Placed the Plants in the Window Box.

girls were waiting, all ready to open the door, or carry the basket, or get a glass of water, or dust the window sill, or do anything else that seemed helpful. There were Esther and Laura and Mildred, Katharine, Stella and Natalie, and little Susan.

"Good morning, girls," said Miss Joyce, happily, as she took the cover from the basket. "I've been in the country over the week-end, and it was so lovely that I brought a little of it back with me for you. We're going to plant it in a window box where we can watch it grow."

On the window sill was a large box full of earth that the janitor had brought in a while ago, and in this Miss Joyce and the seven little girls carefully placed the various plants with which the basket had been filled. Then they gave the plants a good drink of water, and Miss Joyce said they must watch them and see what happened.

Day by day as the children watched the box, wonderful things happened. Tiny new leaves pushed their way up through the earth into the light, little flower buds appeared, and finally the whole window garden burst into spring bloom. There were plants of blue violets with heart-

shaped leaves—all the children knew these flowers, for they had seen them in the florists' windows. Then there were lovely little star-shaped pink flowers, growing in little sprays, with delicate leaves like grass blades. And finally there were yellow flowers shaped like a lily, each flower growing up straight like a violet between two leaves which were pointed and mottled like the ears of a fawn. These flowers none of the children knew. The pink ones, Miss Joyce told them, were called spring beauties, and the yellow ones, fawn lilies, although some people called them violets, but they were really lilies. How everybody loved them!

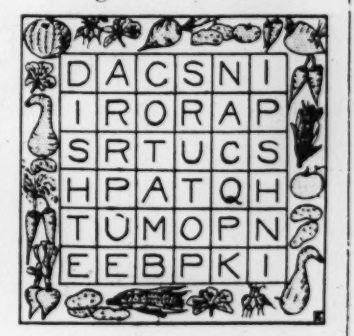
It made them all feel so happy to see those bright, dainty flowers smiling on the window sill that Miss Joyce said there were two gardens in the room—a window garden and a garden of girls. And that's how the G. O. G. Club started.

Mildred thought of it first and everybody said it was a fine idea. Then Susan said that if they were flowers they ought to have flower names. And everybody thought that a fine idea, too. And before many days were over instead of Esther and Laura and Mildred, there were Violet and Daisy and Rose. Instead of Katharine, Stella and Natalie were Pansy and Myrtle and Iris, while Susan became Lily, "which is the real meaning of Susan, anyway," said Miss Joyce.

Anybody in the class could belong to the G. O. G. Club, of course, but none of the club members were more enthusiastic than the seven little girls who had helped to plant the window garden and who loved the flowers so much that they wanted to be like them.

You will hear more of the G. O. G. Club and its doings, later.

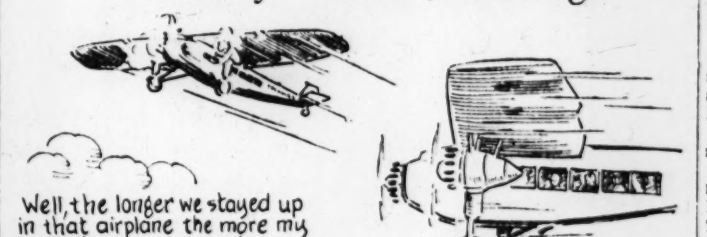
Vegetable Puzzle



Start at Any Letter, Read Up or Down, Right or Left, or Diagonally, and Spell the Names of 10 Vegetables.

Answer to Saturday's puzzle: "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Well, the longer we stayed up in that airplane the more my curiosity was aroused.



So I decided to look around and do a little investigating.



First I looked over the other passengers and sniffed the heels of some of them.

Then just as I was about to wiggle my tail and say hello to one of them, the floor began to get funny and I started to slip and slide, and I said to myself—Now what's up?

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How much will United States tourists spend on foreign travel this year?—*World News Cartoon*..... 20
2. What is a "net"?—*Antiques and Interior Decoration*..... 20
3. In what part of United States territory are nearly half of the inhabitants unemployed?—*Editorial*..... 20
4. What is exhibited at the "Fair of Crusts" held in Paris?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
5. How many new pieces of currency will be distributed by the United States Treasury in July?—*Editorial Notes*..... 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Emphasis

The Greek words *in* (en), "in," and *em* (e), "out," are often used from quivry (phalain), "to make to appear"—combine to form our "emphasis"; but probably no language has made such a wide use of both the word and the idea as the English. Emphasis is that which lays stress on; it may be secured by speaking with increased stress of utterance, in writing by the arrangement of words and ideas, in action by forcefulness, by clearness or by brilliancy.

In ordinary affairs emphasis is placed on certain matters by much attention, by constant repetition, by daily example. Emphasis has an important bearing on meaning; in a sentence one may discover this by stressing successively each word in the sentence. It has an important meaning in the things to which each one of us gives prominence.

The adjective may be either emphatic or emphatical, although the latter form is rare.

Em-ph-as-is has the accent placed on the first syllable. Sound *e* as in *end*, *ph* like *f*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*. Emphasis is not, as much regards tone, as a certain grandeur.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: If little Bo-Peep is still looking for her sheep she is likely to find the lamba sampling the pasturage in Wall Street.

Notes: Dame Juggler: Once upon a time there were three bears, and they caused the stock market to drop 20 points.

Key Features: Congress might settle a big problem for the farmer's son by flunking him a tractor that will do 70 miles an hour.

Arkansas Gazette: It is now proposed to name a forest for Einstein. Why not an impenetrable jungle?

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

(Continued)

"MASCOT" FOOTJOY SHOES

from 28/

Charles H. Baber
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REGENT ST. W. 1

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Smart coats made from ladies' own cloth. Perfect fit from pattern sent. Fur Regency, 45, Market Road, Kensington

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Reparations Conference Triumphs —Charter of a New Era

NEVER did the gloomy prophets have a more congenial time than during four months' close discussion in Paris on the possibility of reaching a fresh reparations settlement, and never has the wrongheadedness of such a systematically pessimistic attitude toward great international questions been so clearly demonstrated as by the triumphant conclusion of the accord by the experts of seven countries under the skillful chairmanship of Owen D. Young.

Crisis after crisis had arisen. They were properly anticipated and discounted in advance. For terms, a committee of experts was undoubtedly a misnomer. These representatives of the powers chiefly interested in the solution of this ten-year-old problem were technically well equipped. They could not have been better chosen from that viewpoint. Yet they had much more than a technical task. Political considerations, necessarily occupied a prominent place in their deliberations and determined their actions. Arithmetical calculations were the least part of their functions. Difficult bargaining that called for diplomatic ability of the highest order was the principal duty that devolved upon them. Adjustment of the facts and figures with the sentiments of the various nations constituted the most delicate mission entrusted to any group of men since the war.

To render matters more complicated, all computations of the German debt were obviously arbitrary. It is generally agreed that Germany should pay large sums, but there is no definite basis on which to estimate the amount. Once the thesis that Germany must foot all the bills of the former allies is abandoned, as it is, then the nebulous speculations regarding Germany's hypothetical future prosperity offer a field for endless debate. Moreover, by some dexterous conjuring feat there has now been substituted for the original contention that Germany should make good the material damage the curious theory that Germany should pay the allied debts to the United States. Roughly, reparations proper are one-third of Germany's liabilities as newly laid down, and two-thirds of the German contribution are meant to cover allied payments to America. This virtual transference of allied debts to Germany's shoulders has thus been accomplished. It is not officially recognized outside of Europe, but the Paris proceedings throughout have been conducted on the assumption that the main purpose of the German payments is to enable the Allies to pay America. If Germany is still heavily burdened, say the experts in effect, it is because France, England and the other countries need the German payments to satisfy America. However much one dissents from this view, its establishment as a European doctrine is one of the evident results of the Paris conference.

Here is one reason, and there are others, why it is not prudent to regard the settlement as final and definitive. It must stand for practical purposes as did the Dawes plan until new circumstances arise, and there is no doubt that Germany will sincerely fulfill its pledges taken under the agreement. Yet the agreement opens up a vista of even wider discussions on international indebtedness for which we should, whatever our opinions, prepare. Certainly nobody can look beyond the first thirty-seven years of annuities averaging 2,050,000,000 marks. The last twenty-two years on the lower scale may be met, for example, by the profits of the international bank. Always, if there is subsequent revision of the allied debts records with the United States, Germany, by virtue of the understanding on which the payments were fixed, will benefit by the change.

Nevertheless, it is indisputable that by the present arrangement Germany gains greatly. For the first time the country is told what it must pay and how it should pay it. At Versailles the total and modalities were left vague. At London in 1921 the total was fixed at 132,000,000,000 marks, but it was known that that figure was fictitious, and the modalities were not decided. The Dawes plan indicated the modalities but did not touch the total. Thus there has never been a fixation of annuities and a reasonable total until the Young committee stated the number and the amount of annuities and indicated that the total in present value was under 37,000,000,000 marks.

With all reservations that might be made, this is a tremendous advance. It marks the beginning of a new era in Europe and indeed in European-American relations, for the generous help, material and moral, given by the United States will never be forgotten. Not least of the remarkable achievements of the committee is its scheme for the establishment of the international bank which will handle the reparations payments, facilitate their transference, finance payments in kind and serve as intermediary for eventual commercialization of debts. Its rôle, even reduced to simplest proportions, will be immense. While the international bank controls the financial relations between the nations, the interests of the countries will be so interlocked and so dependent on the continuance of peace that war will be almost unthinkable.

Progress has been registered year after year in the long liquidation of the war, but it is probable that in retrospect it will be seen that it was the Young committee which took really the decisive

step. If the political consequence of the accord was only the evacuation of the Rhineland—that portion of German territory occupied by foreign troops ten years after the war—it would be an incalculable asset in the cause of international amity. But it will take Europe out of a certain realm of embittered controversy, will bring disarmament into the range of possibilities, and will foster universal co-operation, confidence and solidarity. The report is incomparably more than a mere technical document about finance. It is the charter of a new era. That is why it is a misnomer to call its authors a committee of experts. They are an internationalament of peace-makers.

What Are 'Real' Wages?

EDWARD A. FILENE's proffer to the International Labor Office of \$1.00 for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into "real wages" in manufacturing centers of Europe is something more than a mere casual act of beneficence. It is a highly intelligent endeavor to advance the progress of that group dealing with wages and general prosperity of which Henry Ford and Mr. Filene himself are the foremost proponents—Mr. Ford as possibly the largest individual employer of labor in the world, and Mr. Filene as a practical student of social economics.

Some time ago the Detroit manufacturer declared it his purpose to establish in all the Ford works throughout the world the same scale of "real wages" that now applies in Detroit. It is, of course, no easy task to determine the exact significance of the term, "real wages." The five to eight dollars a day paid in the Ford works in this country would in Europe be a lavish rate of wages. If paid in Prague it would amount to a great deal more in the comfort and freedom brought to the employee than if paid in London. It is obvious that if a great manufacturer, having outposts in all countries of the world, desires to establish a uniform rate of real wages it becomes necessary for him to consider the relative purchasing power of money, the local standards of comfort, the average rents, taxes and innumerable other factors that must enter into the problem.

Presumably Mr. Ford, with unlimited capital at his disposal, could have conducted this inquiry for himself at his own expense. But the issue involved is greater than the Ford interests, colossal as they may be. It has a twofold importance to business and to fiscal regulations in the United States. It bears upon the United States tariff, which theoretically, at any rate, is intended merely to equalize the European wage rates, and those in force in the United States. It is of vital importance to American manufacturers establishing foreign factories. But only the most insignificant essays have been made toward the determination of what European wage rates really mean. Mr. Filene's interest unquestionably proceeds from his firm conviction that higher wages, coupled with the methods of mass production, produce lower prices to the consumer, greater profits to the manufacturer, and a larger buying opportunity in the communities thus affected. More and more this belief is winning acceptance among economists. To maintain it intelligently, of course, the relative value in purchasing power of wages in different countries must be determined. Mr. Filene has made a notable contribution toward the accomplishment of this end, and should necessarily arise it will not doubt be supplemented by public and private gifts.

The International Labor Office having at its command a world-wide organization, and no doubt being able to secure the hearty co-operation of the League of Nations, is unquestionably the ideal agency through which this inquiry may be prosecuted.

Supreme Court on Pocket Vetoes

THE Supreme Court of the United States has declared that a pocket veto is a good veto, even though the bill is pocketed after a session of a Congress which has not come to an end. Such a holding was inevitable. Any other ruling would have put on the statute books a large number of measures which had been pocketed under similar circumstances and which it has been thought were not laws of the United States. On the basis of the precedents and the meaning of the constitutional clause, the decision could not be anticipated. Of precedents there were none. The point at issue had not risen before. The language of the Constitution is such that the Supreme Court could have decided either way.

After providing that Congress, by a two-thirds vote, may override a veto by the President, the Constitution goes on to say:

If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be law.

The important word is "adjournment." Does this mean adjournment of a session or of a Congress? If only a session comes to an end, the President could return the bill to the permanent officials of Congress, and his veto message could be read and acted upon at the next session. The Supreme Court brushed this suggestion aside. "Adjournment," it declared, was a single word. There was no qualifying "final" used by those who framed the Constitution.

The case before the Supreme Court was of little importance in itself. It involved the constitutionality of a bill affecting the Indian tribes. The measure had been passed in 1926 and had been presented to the President on the last day of the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress. Due to an inadvertence it was not signed. Did it fail to become law because of a pocket veto? Congress assumed that it did not, for an appropriation was made to carry out the purposes of the bill. The Court of Claims held that the bill did not become law, and there was an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Public interest in the case results from the fact that the Muscle Shoals resolution, which Senator Norris got through Congress last spring, was presented to the President less than ten days before the end of the session and was not signed by him. The nonsignature was not inadvertent. It was intended. One may argue that on an important matter such as this, Mr. Coolidge should have sent a veto message, and should have given Congress an opportunity to vote on

the question of passing it over his veto. Mr. Coolidge did not wish to take this course. He thought that his pocket veto would be effective, even though there was to be another session of the Congress. The Supreme Court has upheld this view, and Congress will again be asked to act upon Senator Norris's Muscle Shoals resolution.

The Experiment Goes On

THE recent execution of three Russian citizens for alleged political activity cannot but give pause to the rest of the world as it watches with varied emotions the great Communist experiment. The specific charges against these three, all of whom were former members of the Russian aristocracy, asserted that they were obstructing the Communist operation of railways and of the gold and platinum industry, a charge which in the eyes of the Soviet Government constitutes "counter-revolution."

This latest incident of violent repression follows a similar event of a year ago, when five Russians were executed on charges of obstructing the work in the Donetz coal mines. A year before that, following the assassination of the Russian Minister in Warsaw, twenty Russians, many of whom were in jail at the time the assault took place and had been in jail for some months, faced a firing squad.

Are these executions, present and past, for the purpose of punishing the political opponents of the Communist régime? Obviously, as Communist leaders have on several occasions admitted, the firing squad is but incidentally an instrument of punishment; it is more largely a weapon of general intimidation. That in order to retain its power the Soviet Government perpetrates, and no doubt is forced to perpetuate, such conditions is one of the most deplorable aspects of Communism. Today the iron hand of the Communist régime, upheld by approximately one million and a third supporters, holds sway over Russia's vast population of 150,000,000 persons, the overwhelming majority of whom are peaceful peasant workers who are either servilely indifferent or restlessly hostile to the Communist order.

The experiment goes on.

The Talkies Now Have Two Eyes

WITH greater and greater frequency now come announcements of new enlargements of the borders of the art of the talking-motion picture. The latest manifestation of growth is the recent exhibition of stereoscopic sound films in New York. On a glass screen four times as great in area as those now used in large cinemas, pictures were projected which had been made with a two-eyed camera, and so had the three-dimensional effect. This apparatus, in its present state of development, can be used to give a clear and well-focused reproduction on a screen seventy feet in width and of proportional height, filling all the illuminated space that is used in the most spectacular productions in regular theaters.

The enlarged screen has already been made known to the public in connection with the so-called "Magnascope," which was used with majestic effect at the conclusion of the motion picture called "Old Ironsides" to show that historic vessel sailing away across an ocean that seemingly occupied the whole space of the proscenium arch. To this improvement, and the photographic record of sound which can be placed on the same film with the picture, has now been added the stereoscopic effects which George K. Spoor has been working for a decade to perfect. Color is already available in several practical motion picture processes.

Fitted with two lenses, corresponding to human eye relations, films will be produced which will have in them the elements that make a picture on the human retina. With a single lens the result is a single set of shadows in a photographed scene, and depth can only be hinted at in indicating the receding planes of distance by adroit use of focusing. Such focusing, however, is achieved at the expense of definition in various places in the picture where sharpness of image would be desirable. The stereoscopic camera "sees" the picture as the human eyes do, with two sets of shadows, the varying length of these shadows and their relations giving startling volume to the photographed scene. Particularly is stereoscopy effective in motion pictures, as it has a remarkable effect of accentuating the element of movement. Thus in the views of Niagara Falls shown during the New York exhibit the water seemed almost to be breaking over the spectators, so marked was the illusion of depth and motion.

In view of all these developments, it is interesting to note that Mary Pickford in her series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor in March and April, 1928, set forth Douglas Fairbanks's predictions as to the films of the future, predictions that seemed fantastic then, but which in part already have been fulfilled. She wrote:

Douglas has a vision of the blending of all modern inventions into a form of world communication, entertainment and culture. The radio, the wireless, the stereoscopic motion picture camera, with telephoto attachments for close-ups, may all be combined in the dissemination in many countries of great events simultaneously with the occurrence.

Here again the imagination is becoming a fact.

Editorial Notes

"Sunshine is not news; an eclipse is," says Walter Lippman, which is perhaps the reason why California, the Sunshine State, is already advertising the fact that the next total eclipse of the sun, April 28, 1930, will be visible in that State.

Vienna's first skyscraper of sixteen stories won't make much of a bulge in the blue, but once started there's no telling where this kind of thing will stop.

It doesn't seem so long ago that, about this time of the year, we were wondering where in the world all the croquet balls disappeared to during the winter.

A recent survey shows that there are now 618 troops of Negro Boy Scouts in America, with an enrollment of 12,000 boys. A black-list to be proud of.

Sis Serena and the Scales

THE instant Serena turned off the sidewalk to come down the path beside the house, the humming commenced. As she went by each open window, it grew louder, until by the time she had reached the back door, it had grown to a jovial roar:

Comin' for t' cah-ry me ho-mo!

The usual rendition of the song may be tinged with pathos, but Serena was not burdened with such orthodox limitations. To her any song was her own and she put it through its paces regardless. She was still singing when she came to the door, but shortly broke into amused laughter.

"Lan, Serena," she giggled to herself as she took off her things, "be some strong angels whut'll list yo' size into a cha-iot."

In a more respectful and contrite tone, she added: "I guesses the 'is some pretty strong."

"Oh, mornin' ma'am," she turned in greeting, "I has brung back them scales whut yo' len me."

"Thank you. Just put them there on the icebox." Anticipation could hardly wait until Serena should come out of the back entry into the kitchen and see the latest addition to the household.

Hm, hm, Serena hummed, and it almost seemed as though she delayed purposely. Finally she advanced and had a sudden glimpse. Her quick and obliging intuition made her catch her breath as theatrically as one could wish.

"Lawsy!" she shouted, "Whut am them?"

"Them" were two wire-haired terrier puppies, a little over a month old. Having been lifted out of their basket, they were wobbling uncertainly in the direction of the newcomer.

An alternation of mirthful and soothing sounds emanated from Serena. She crouched down, and chuckled: "Bout's big's a watch cha'm. Whut's th' names?"

This was a matter that required explanation. The pedigrees received with the puppies had long and mellifluous names, and of course these would be recorded on the dog licenses. However, the humorist of the family had found the juxtaposition of these names and the dimensions of their bearers exceedingly comical.

"Wh'y" he had asked, "such grand and civilized titles for such frowsy little hoboes?"

So, pleased with his own humor, he insisted upon calling them Ho and Bo, the one with the greater amount of black on his turned up tail being Bo.

Serena, upon being told that dogs liked to be scratched behind the ears, accommodated them so heartily that she threatened to bowl them over with her ministrations.

"Would you like, Serena," she was asked, "to give them their dish of warm milk? So that they may know you are—one of the family?"

Serena's eyes glistened at the last phrase. "Deed I would."

There was a flutter of excitement, during which Serena whisked to the pantry for a caucupan, and whipped out to the icebox for milk, trotted to the range followed by the interested puppies, whisked to the pantry again for a low dish, and was out again before her shambling followers could get there.

"The' yo' are, yo' ill' lams." She set the pan of milk before them. Their yelps ceased and they gave undivided attention to the business in hand.

Their first hunger being satisfied, they lifted their frothy jaws and took a breath. The one with the lesser amount of black on his tail appeared to become possessed by a notion that there might not be enough milk to go around. At any rate, he put one paw in the pan and turned with a miniature belligerence upon his brother. He was not old enough to have learned to bark, but he managed to convey his intentions.

"Now, ain't that jus' too human!" Serena bubbled with mirth, while she took his paw out and smacked him gently. The matter over the two puppies gambled together as if nothing had happened.

"Now, ain't that jus' too human!" Serena continued merrily. "It's like howcome I bor'd th' scales?"

"I has two boys, does yo' remember?" she asked.

"Yes, surely," in encouraging tones.

"An' we is all t'gethe' now. John an' his wife, Luella, an' Jim an' me. Well," a soberer light fell on Serena's expressive countenance, "Jim, he sorta took t' bein' out late nights an' not sayin' where, an' I didn' wan' t' say nothin' to him; but o' course, I was thinkin'. I would 'a' ask Bro' Clew, t' preachub t' our chur'ch, whut t' think, only it might make Jim mad, as if I was tellin' tales."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Watering the Land

THE last decade marks one of the most important eras in the annals of man's efforts to wrest a living from the earth. This period saw the greatest development of the process of irrigation rapidly assuming a place among the galaxy of human ideas that have been man's guiding stars in his rise from the primitive. According to a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, there now are 200,000,000 acres of land under irrigation throughout the world, double the area reported ten years ago.

When it is considered that a large part of this area was waste land, arid or semi-arid, utterly useless to the agriculturist only a few years ago, and that it now furnishes an appreciable portion of the world's necessities, the great importance of the process of irrigation may be realized.

The vast continent of Asia, much of it sun-baked and unproductive, now has 127,000,000 acres under cultivation by irrigation. North America has 27,000,000 acres, Europe 15,000,000, Africa 10,000,000, South America 6,500,000, and Oceania about 1,250,000. The United States accounts for about four-fifths of the total area under irrigation in North America and Argentina is the leader in South America.

Despite this great advancement, the Department of Commerce declares irrigation still is in its infancy and that further great strides may be expected in the near future. There remain hundreds of millions of unproductive acres that can be made to blossom and probably will do so in time, as more land is needed.—Columbus Evening Dispatch.

Brewery Makes Paper

Out in Omaha there is an old brewery plant which was the largest of its kind in that section. It was operated by Fred Kratz and it employed sixty men, producing millions of gallons of beer each year.

This fall Albert Kratz, son of the brewer, will begin operation of this old plant in the manufacture of paper. He will distribute each year to the farmers of Nebraska and western Iowa between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 as the price paid for their cornstalks, and from these cornstalks the son expects to make more money in paper manufacture than the father ever made in the beer business.

Since manufacture of paper from cornstalks is no longer experimental but is a commercial success, the moral to be drawn from this is that the sons are sometimes wiser than the fathers, and that this younger generation which is so often subjected to criticism is finding ways to be useful instead of injurious to society.—Mobile Register (Ala.).

Who Reads the Bible?

DEEP in the Maine woods, on the shores of Lake Mattawamkeag, is Bible Point, a thick tongue of land extended into the waters. The name derives from an iron box, nailed to a tree, and containing a Bible. Above the box is this legend:

This place, to which a great man in his youth liked to come and commune with God and the wonder and the beauty of the visible world, is dedicated to the happy memory of Theodore Roosevelt. Stranger, rest here and consider what one man, having faith in the right, and love for his fellows, was able to do for his country.

Who reads the Bible? Professor Phelps, on being asked for a list of the famous people who have gone to it for

"Whut was I t' do?" she asked in rhetorical question. "It seems like all I could do was t' sit up the an' hope an' pray, an' when I hears him t' scoot into bed an' breathe like I has been the a long time, so's he wouldn' know. In th' d'k, I lays th' an' says to myself: 'Serena, he's growed up now, an' mus' learn fo' hisself. He mus' fly his own wingses.'"

Serena paused to fit a mask of lugubriousness to her face, but behind the eyes danced a twinkle. "Troubles don't come alone by the selves," she announced. "An' pretty soon John is comin' at me, an' sayin': 'Ma, whafor yo' keep sittin' up to Jim? I doesn' pay much tention, cause is busy torturin' bout Jim. I keeps tryin' t' make I'm very comfort'ble at home, an' cooks his fav'rites reglar, an' thinks up new jokes.'"

"John he looks on," she continued, "an' his looks gets blacker an' blacker, 'cept when he members hisself. He keeps askin': 'Ma, whafor yo' sittin' up fo' him? Bim-bey he couldn' stan' it no longer, an' he says t' me: 'Yo' don' have t' sit up fo' me; don' yo' know yo' has two boys? An' I been a good boy t' yo'? Seems if yo' didn' know I was heah' So I sees suthin' has t' be done fo' John. He's thinkin' he's been good, an' Jim maybe hasn', an' yet bein' good hasn' got him th' place in my love that Jim seems t' be gettin'.'"

"Afte' that I is tryin' t' think how t' explain it to John, an' las' week when I sees them scales, I has a idea, an' yo' was kind enough t' let me bor' them."

She laughed reminiscently. "The' sho' clank an' rattle on th' way home, an' the weights was heavy, but I didn' min'. When I gets home I puts th' bundle down, an' we gets suppe'. When Jim comes in he sees it, an' says: 'Whut's that? But I jus' answer: 'Oh, suthin' I is gonn' show John. Jim don' ask no mo' questions, an' eats an' goes out, kinda lookin' back like he'd like to know whut's in it.'"

"Afte' we has eat, Luella 'sists on doin' th' dishes by herself, an' I has a chance t' op'n th' bundle an' show John. He is 'mazed, an' says: 'How come yo' shoun' me 'at? So I says: 'Yo is notice' I has been worryin' bout Jim?' He 'esses he has sho' notice'. 'He has been out nights,' I adds, 'an' he don' say wher'at, an' any Ma when things is like that is bound t' hope an' pray.' John, he spouses so."

"Yo' sav me sittin' up an' waitin' an' scootin' t' bed, so's he wouldn' know? John lowed he had. Then I says: 'Maybe yo' thinks I has forgotten John? Maybe yo' thinks I is too busy wi' Jim?' At that John squiggles an' says nothin'."

The scene of her coup d'état having been set, Serena paused, and then proceeded with broad gestures. "So I says to him: 'John, it ain' like that, it's this way.' An' I sets the scales out, an' puts a big weight in one side. 'Yo' see,' I 'splains, 'that side's my boys' needs or sorrows, an' th' oth' side's my love. So's th' mo' th' need or sorrow side weighs, th' mo' mus' th' side o' my love, t' make it ev'n. Yo' sees now how th' is? John stood the' lookin' at th' scales, an' lookin', an' bimbeys suthin' bright roll down his face. 'Yes, Ma, I sees how 'tis, an' I should put my han' in th' side wi' yo's.'"

Serena's own eyes were suspiciously bright, but she gulped happily. "An' whut does yo' think? That scawlawg o' a pickaninny o' a Jim was astandin' in th' do' all th' time, 'cause he was cujus to know whut was in th' bundle. He preten' t' study th' celin' an' he begins t' whistle like he's a fire engine. Then he looks at us like he's so suprise t' fin' us the'. 'Maybe,' he says, 'maybe, I thought maybe—'

A crowd of glee burst from Serena. "May bees don't fly in June!" I tells 'em, an' he laughs an' says: 'Maybe, as soon's Luella's though wi' th' dishes, you all 'd like t' go t' th' movies?' The's a big hullabaloo, an' we skips 'roun' an' gets our hats, an' off we all goes."

Serena sighed with pleasure. "It was a swell picture, an' th' vaudevillians was gran', jus' gran'. An' on th' way home, Jim tells John he knows of a flivver they could get cheap, an' bein' as they is in th' 'rge business they could fix it up easy; an' since then they is been wakin' t'gethe' nights on th' auto."

"Sweet cha'iot." As before Serena took her own liberties with the song, and laughed at her own application. "That's whut it is, that auto. John an' Jim 'speets by nex' Sunday af'noon, we'll be all ove' everywhere in it."

She paused reflectively. "The nex' time I comes out, them puppies of ours is gonn' have a ball t' play wi'. Would yo' like that?" she asked them, scratching them behind the ears. They appeared to like that. D. A.

The World Time Clock

The new "world time clock," devised by the engineers of the London Underground Railway, has been placed on view at the Piccadilly Station with the object of entertaining rather than instructing. It is one of these mechanical contrivances whose very simplicity fascinates the twentieth century bachelors. Grown men, no less than schoolboys, are never tired of "watching the wheels go round" in some novel fashion; and this device has the added attraction of supplying free and easily information which one may pass on with an air of assured conviction.

On the circular map of the world in front of you, you can see at a glance where the human race is breakfasting, where it is enjoying its midday meal or siesta, where it is dining, and where it is retiring to rest under the stars. With a little expenditure of energy you can demonstrate to the young patriot at your elbow how it is that the sun never sets on the British Empire.

In truth the new type of timepiece is much more than a toy. In this era of transoceanic telephones and world broadcasts, the day is fast approaching when we shall all find it advisable to remember that clock, it is in another portion of the world. It would be distinctly improper to snatch up one's telephone receiver and casually ring up by wireless a friend or relative in a distant land without first assuring oneself that he was not sound asleep. As broadcasting becomes perfected, it will be equally imperative to know at what hour you must tune in to receive some special program from the Antipodes.—Morning Post (London, Eng.).

The Leviathan's Secret Cargo

So long as the great ship, the Leviathan, was operated under the United States Shipping Board, it did not legally sell liquor. Now it has been sold to private owners. Lately much discussion took place on the question whether liquor would be sold aboard her as on foreign-owned ships.

On her first east voyage under private ownership the Leviathan carried no salable liquor. It is about ready to start its first western trip. Cables from Southampton say that the ship is stocked with booze for sale.

Just how certain the owners are of their rights to do this is not known, but there is something significant in the dispatches which say that ship officials refused to tell how much liquor was put aboard and that the loading was done in great secrecy. Persons proud of what they are doing and sure that they are right usually do not adopt such tactics.—Harrisburg Patriot.